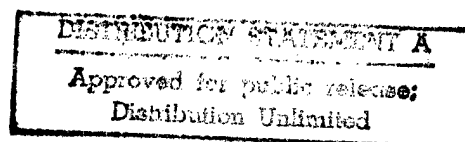


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9 August 1983



USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1442

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. MILITARY SPACE PLANS CRITICIZED

LD251147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] A quarter of a century ago the two Soviet satellites circling the earth at that time were joined by an American satellite, the Explorer. Following that Canada and many other countries began to use outer space after the Soviet Union and the United States. Today practically all countries have some space vehicles in orbit around the earth. But space exploration has also added some trouble for mankind, that's the topic of a commentary contributed by a Radio Moscow military observer, Aleksey Vasiliyev, and this is what he writes:

It is indeed worrying that the United States is making a tremendous effort to place space exploration, a new field of activity for mankind, at the service of the Pentagon's interests. When the current administration came into office the total American spending for military use of space had already stood at 100 billion dollars but President Reagan decided to expand still further preparations along these lines with his course for America's so-called rearmament for gaining military superiority. A Pentagon directive headlined Fiscal 1984-88, Defense Guidance, said bluntly it is necessary to deploy at full strength the already developed systems of space weapons that are ready for use. The creation of a space military command was announced. More recently the United States President put forward a proposal to create an anti-missile system in space that had been justly described as preparation for a star war.

The spending is rising accordingly. Whereas in the past the federal spending on space projects for the Pentagon was less than that on the civil agency NASA it is now much higher.

In the current fiscal year the funds to be used for military purposes stand at eight and a half billion dollars but even this figure is not final because the money on using space for military purposes is also appropriated from the budgets of civilian organizations. For example, the total funds of 5.3 billion dollars for NASA's research this year include one and a half billion for work related to military purposes. A considerably part of the Pentagon's effort in the military use of outer space is taken up by systems developed specially for warfare and these include spacecraft for destroying enemy space vehicles and for conducting combat operations from space against

targets on the ground, in the air and at sea. The priority plans of the United States in this field are linked with deploying anti-satellites. At airfields of the United States Air Force bases at Langley, Virginia, and at McChord, Washington, F-15 planes are being prepared for installing such craft.

The United States administration also links with militarization of outer space its adventuristic plans for setting up a potential for delivering the first nuclear strike. The emphasis is laid on developing laser weapons with the help of which the Pentagon could make obsolete the present arsenal of the potential enemy's strategic means, according to Senator Malcolm Wallop. It is obvious that these designs of the American leaders to use the achievements of science and technology for militarization of outer space carry a direct threat to peace. I can only agree with the statement by a renowned American physicist, Richard Garwin, who is a Pentagon adviser on the weapons systems, that the path the United States Government has chosen can only bring about a war in space.

But that's not an alternative to a war on earth. It would be the prelude to the ground war.

For its part, the Soviet Union has repeatedly urged the United States and other powers to take immediate steps to prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space. Something has already been done in this respect but the international agreements concluded are not enough. Two years ago the Soviet Union proposed a ban on the deployment of any weapons in space. The proposal won support at the United Nations General Assembly yet the United States resisted it. Some time ago, at a Soviet parliament session, a new proposal was made--to agree about a general ban on the use of force in space itself and from space against the earth. The Soviet Union is ready for immediate talks on this issue and regards such talks as essential.

CSO: 1812/223

NATIONAL

UKRAINIAN KGB GENERAL ON BORDERGUARD DAY

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 28 May 83 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant-General I. Kalynychenko]

[Text] "You are ordered to guard the state borders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!" These are solemn words to border guard duty details leaving for the frontier of the beloved fatherland.

The state border! We speak these words and before your eyes appear the outer frontiers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They pass through arctic tundra, mountain ranges, taiga brushwood, burning sands and Carpathian pastures. And everywhere, in daytime and at night border guards are on permanent patrol. For sixty-five years they have held their posts from the memorable date, May 28, 1918, when V.I. Lenin signed a decree of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars about the establishment of border guard troops.

The western USSR border always occupied an important place in the adventurous plans of imperialist countries and their intelligence agencies. Here enemies of the Soviet state often tried to test the strength of our borders.

At the border everything speaks of austere romanticism. Each rock is a witness to the heroic deeds of the fatherland's guards. Sava Karpovych Chub, the leader of a search dog, was widely popular in the area. With the help of the sheep dog Zenta he found dozens of bandits, smugglers and foreign agents. Enemies watched the border guard, tried to destroy his Zenta but nothing came of it. Sava Chub had many pupils and followers who also defended the border well.

In the beginning of the 1940's the situation on the western front became even more complex and tense. Getting ready for a war against the Soviet Union, intelligence agents of Hitler's Germany conducted espionage-subversive work on the widest scale possible. The strong force of fighting and moral-political qualities of the troops in green caps was especially evident in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. On 22 June 1941 border guards felt the first blows of German-Fascist armies. Counting on their advantage in live force and battle technology Hitler's command planned to destroy frontier posts, capture bridges and crossings through border rivers in thirty minutes.

The Bug frontier post under the command of Lieutenant Lopatin and political instructor Hlasov held out for eleven days. Fascist attack was held off for

ten hours by Victor Usov's frontier post. Leaving on approach hundreds of dead, fascists broke into frontier post territory only after there were no more guards left.

Border guard troops took part in the defense of Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Novorossiysk and Kerch. "Where border guard units and formations fought," noted MSU H.K. Zhukov, "we were always sure of the success of their actions." The fatherland valued their war efforts highly: More than 150 of them were named Heroes of the Soviet Union; orders and medals were awarded to thousands.

Wartime storms passed but the situation on the western front remained complex and tense for a long time. In the first years after the Great Patriotic War a fierce struggle had to be waged with fascist agent remnants and bourgeois nationalist bands. Often bloody confrontations took place in border cities. Semen Pustel'nykov and Mykola Shnyrykov, after whom border posts were named, died a hero's death in such battles with Bandera's followers. But heroes don't die. They are always ready, constantly on patrol. Their achievements educate ever new generations of border guards. Named frontier posts, we have about twenty-six, are our pride and glory. They are not only history but also present day borders. In them--a relay of border guard troop valor.

For almost forty years the sky above our country has been clear. But the world is troubled. The success of the Soviet people in building communism elicits anger on the part of imperialist circles. Harboring aggressive plans directed against the USSR and other socialist countries, U.S. imperialists and their partners in NATO, as before, devote much attention to intelligence gathering and other subversive activity. "If they are unsuccessful in this," stressed comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "if most of the unusual events on the borders of our country do not go beyond efforts to violate the state border, it is only thanks to the tremendously persevering work, heroism and high vigilance of the guards of fatherland--the border guard troops."

The following happened at the frontier post imeni Hero of Soviet Union A. Kizhevatov. The warning group revealed a border transgression quickly. Results of the matter were decided by minutes. Everyone understood this. "Notify the frontier post," shouted Ensign Chubenko to Corporal Kostrov and together with Private Pohodin ran along the meadow covered with new grass.

Corporal Volodymyr Vyskryvets' saw the transgressor first. A man in a grey jacket, bent over, was carefully and quickly making his way through thin brushwood, about twenty meters from him. Vyskryvets' lowered his rifle. At this moment the stranger suddenly turned and also noticed him.

For a second they stood in silence, the Soviet boy in a green cap and the man who came from the other side.

"Stop! Hands up!" shouted Volodymyr hoarsely for some reason.

His heart was beating rapidly.

The stranger jumped abruptly to the side, rustling branches.

"Stop!"

The ground under him disappeared in jolts, branches whipped his face painfully. Volodymyr ran and only saw a grey patch--the back of the transgressor. The distance between them diminished. Twenty meters, fifteen... Running Vyskryvets' pulled the trigger. As if tripping, the transgressor fell into the bushes. In a moment Voldymyr was next to him.

"Get up!" he ordered. "Get up!"

At night the commander of the frontier post wrote out a commendation. Today Corporal V. Vyskryvets' owns a shining medal for "distinction in guarding the USSR state borders".

There are many such instances in the lives of the troops in our area.

Border guards at control-passage points have particularly responsible service. They always deal with efforts at illegal transport of subversive literature into the USSR. Thus, the days of our border guards and customs officers are full of goal-directed, tense work. Only in the OKPP area alone the soldiers-controllers each year exclude tens of thousands of publications directed against communist ideology and morals. In addition, they detain millions of rubles' worth of smuggled goods, among which there is a considerable amount of hostile character production.

The passage of the law "On USSR State Borders" was new evidence of the continuous CPSU and Soviet government care about the preservation of the fatherland's sacred borders.

As is noted in the law, Soviet border troops, thanks to the fatherland's daily care, are equipped with everything essential for the fulfillment of the complex and responsible tasks placed upon them--they have contemporary battle gear, first class technology and, most important, experienced, qualified cadres, utterly devoted to the fatherland.

Soldiers of the Red Flag Simferopol Borderguard detachment commanded by General D. Tkachenko are meeting the 65th anniversary of USSR border guard troops with high indices in service and combat education.

The lives of soldiers-controllers OKPP "Odessa", "Mostys'ka" and other units and area subsectors are filled with examples of great stress.

The glorious troop history of our area shows that one of the most important sources of strength for our border guards is the continuously growing friendship of troops and workers in the border areas. The USSR border is guarded by all people. This is proof of Soviet people's patriotism, their genuine interest in preventing any enemy from crossing the Soviet borders. Not long ago, tractor brigade leader S. Pavlov and machine operator I. Maksymchuk were awarded medals for "distinction in guarding USSR state borders" for their vigilance.

We, the border guards, are strong because of the people's support. Today we express our sincere gratitude to party, soviet and Komsomol organs in border areas for tremendous help in strengthening promising border protection of our fatherland.

Soviet border guard troops are the live personification of socialist internationalism. It is no accident that our western border is called a border of friendship and combat cooperation. Along with border guards of socialist friendship nations the area troops provide promising protection for the outer edge of socialist friendship.

Border guards are always on patrol, always in combat readiness.

9443

CSO: 1811/38

NATIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS HONOR BORDERGUARDS

Turkmen Borderguards Praised

Ashkhabad TURMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Major General V.F. Zaporozhchenko, chief of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Central Asian Border District Political Directorate: "Constantly on Patrol"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their troops ceremonially mark Border Guards Day. Created 65 years ago, the border guards vigilantly protect the motherland's borders against the intrigues of enemies and stand as an unassailable bastion in the path of spies, saboteurs and smugglers.

The Soviet border guards set out on their combat path on 28 May 1918 when V.I. Lenin signed the Council of People's Commissars decree "On Establishing a Border Guard." Since then their combat activity has been inseparably linked with the heroic history of our people.

"... The question of safeguarding the border... is acute," F.E. Dzerzhinskiy wrote. "The USSR border must be closed against counterrevolutionaries and smugglers, come what may. The border guards protect the economic independence of the soviets and guard Soviet land against penetration by bandits and spies."

The communist party was the organizer and teacher of the border guards. At all stages in their development it has defined the tasks of personnel and the forms and methods for safeguarding the borders, taking into account the international situation.

The party central committee and V.I. Lenin personally were constantly interested in border protection and the formation of the troops. Ilich showed particular concern for selecting as troops people who were capable of insuring a high moral spirit among personnel, together with iron discipline and vigilance. On 14 May 1921 at a meeting of the central committee politburo, in the resolution on the question "On Safeguarding the Borders," one of the points read: "To strengthen the border troops with communists."

V.I. Lenin insistently cautioned the party against any kind of underestimation of the significance of safeguarding the Soviet borders. In his letter to

the December 1922 Plenum of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) Central Committee he pointed out that even a partial opening of the borders was fraught with serious dangers in the sense of the penetration of all kinds of agents into our country.

Many bright pages in the combat history of the troops were written in the prewar years. The border guards smashed the basmachi in Central Asia and the bandit gangs on the western borders and in the Far East, and they detained thousands and thousands of spies, saboteurs and smugglers. The feats of A. Korobitstin, L. Kravchenko, D. Yaroshevskiy, A. Makhalin and many others demonstrated the remarkable qualities of the patriot-troops educated by our Soviet system.

Along with their combat service, the troops in the green caps carried out much political and cultural work with the workers in the border areas. In December 1927 the newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA wrote: "The border zone is not only a fire zone... but also a zone of enormous cultural influence on the Central Asian peasantry. The chains of pickets are not only sentry posts but also cultural points, cultural oases to which the peasants come with all their questions and needs."

The Soviet border guards who bore the first brunt of the attack by the fascists fought courageously. Hitler's command had allotted only 30 minutes to destroy the border posts. But the enemy miscalculated. A total of 485 border posts engaged in combat and not one of them retreated without orders. Armed with only rifles and grenades the border guards engaged in heavy fighting with the enemy's superior forces. Each border post became a "little Brest." The names of the heroes in the initial fighting against the fascists are written in letters of gold in the history of the border guard troops: Aleksey Lopatin, Andrey Kizhevatyy, Viktor Usov, Fedor Morin, Nikita Kaymanov, and many, many others.

The troops of the Central Asian Border District also inscribed many bright pages during the history of the Great Patriotic War. The regiments of the 162nd division formed from the border guards of Central Asia marched and fought over thousands of kilometers. Many commanders and political workers who showed themselves to be brave and experienced military commanders were promoted to responsible posts. They included I.I. Maslennikov, V.S. Polenov and A.A. Antipenko. The names of border guards from our district were also numbered among those awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union: M.N. Morozov, G.I. Vakholkov, P.T. Taran, M.N. Yenshin, I.D. Zinov'yev, G.V. Yatsenko, I.I. Maslennikov.

The border guards remaining behind at the border posts also vigilantly carried out their duties at that time. Thousands of border violators and dozens of smashed gangs: this was the sum of their operational service activity in those difficult years.

And when the final salvos of the Great Patriotic War had been fired the sentries on the new borders of the motherland performed many new feats. The nature of imperialism has not changed; it was reactionary and aggressive and

it remains so. This is convincingly confirmed by the present policy of the ruling circles in the United States and the other NATO countries. The Soviet Armed Forces play an enormous part in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and insuring peace and international security.

The country's defense capability also includes reliable protection of the borders. The party is tirelessly concerned with the impenetrability of the motherland's borders and for the soldiers standing their at their posts. Thanks to the enormous concern and constant attention by the party, the border guards have everything they need to successfully carry out their missions.

The border guards report with pride to the party and the people that the borders are reliably guarded along their entire length, and that the ranks of outstanding guards in combat and political training, and of outstanding sentry posts and ships, are swelling. One in three of the troops is now rated outstanding. The communists and Komsomol members act in all the life and combat activities of the units and subunits [podrazdeleniya] as the flankers. In any troop collective, large or small, they make up the combat nucleus and are the commander's buttress in the organization of service and the training and education of personnel. They provide an example of model fulfillment of military duty.

Our troops derive their strength from the firm friendship with the people, sensing the constant support of the populations in the border areas. At the first call they come to the aid of the troops and frequently themselves detain border violators. The roots of friendship lie in the unity of the army and the people.

One such who grew up along the border is captain G. Amanov. His grandfather, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pirnazarov, took part in the struggle against the Basmachi and was the organizer of the first kolkhozes in Turkmenia. His father, A. Amanov, led the volunteer people's militia and was awarded an Order of the Red Star for his active help to the border guards. During the war years more than 30 children of front-line fighters were looked after by the Amanov family.

Gel'dy Atayevich Amanov went to the border at the call of his heart, thus crowning the will of his own great family and the legacy of his grandfather. He has been a political worker and chief of an outstanding sentry post. He has been awarded the medal "For Combat Service." Now he teaches in a military academy.

It is with great gratitude that we perceive the great activeness with which the party and Komsomol workers, production leaders and scientific and cultural figures participate in the education of the border guards. Speaking at the border posts and on the ships, they help the troops to see today's achievements and the great prospects for Turkmenistan and our entire motherland. In turn, the border guards of the district try to do their bit in resolving the national economic tasks facing the workers of the border regions, giving them help in gathering in the cotton harvest and in construction and repair work.

Firm businesslike mutual relations based on the unity of aims and interests have been established between the population and the border guards. It is

precisely this unity that is embodied in the motto "All the People Safeguard the Border of the USSR."

The border guards of the district are rallied closely about our own communist party and they warmly approve its domestic and foreign policies. On their holiday they assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government and all our people that they will henceforth also stand vigilantly on guard over the sacred borders of the land of the soviets as required by the law "On the USSR State Border."

Borderguards' Role Surveyed

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Major General B. Korovin, deputy chief of the USSR Committee for State Security Border Guards Political Directorate: "On Guard over the Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] Each year on 28 May the Soviet people honor the border guards who through their steadfastness, courage and valor shown in safeguarding the borders of the motherland enjoy universal love and gratitude.

V.I. Lenin signed the decree "On Establishing a Border Guard" 65 years ago. These years have been filled with the glorious and heroic deeds of the border guards. After the end of the civil war, when the hordes of interventionists had been smashed, the border guards waged a fierce struggle against imperialist spies, smashed the Basmachi and White Guard bands in Central Asia, and repulsed the Japanese samurai on Lake Khasan and the Khalkhin-Gol River.

The troops in the green caps were the first to bear the brunt of the surprise attack by Hitler's hordes when the Great Patriotic War erupted. Each sentry post held to the death and no one left his combat post without orders. The border regiments took part in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol, fought heroically at the walls of Stalingrad and in the Polar regions and the Caucasus and on the Kursk Bulge, and they were in the storming of Berlin. Together with the organs of state security the border guards fought against the agents of fascist intelligence in the front-line zone.

More than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the the courage and heroism they displayed on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War, and thousands of soldiers and commanders received orders and medals. Dozens of border guard units were awarded orders and many received honorific designations.

Some 38 years have passed since the end of the war. Through all these years the new generations of border guards have shown boundless loyalty to the service and demonstrated the best features of their fathers and grandfathers who defended the Soviet borders in the prewar years and participated in the Great Patriotic War.

The adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border" was a vivid new manifestation of the concern of the CPSU and Soviet government to strengthen the borders of the motherland. This document, which came into force on 1 March 1983, is of great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to Leninist theory on the defense of the socialist motherland. It is aimed at insuring the reliable protection of its borders, serves to further improve the activities of the border guards and the state organs whose duties include border protection and the maintenance of the necessary order, and promotes a development of activity and a strengthening of the vigilance of Soviet people.

The border guards are marking their 65th anniversary at a significant time. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the statements of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov have been warmly approved and received the unanimous support of all our people and the border guard troops. The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course is being pursued firmly and consistently in the world arena. In the struggle for peace our party acts in a principled way, consistently and with due consideration. But each step on the road to strengthening peace is difficult. "In recent times," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said, "from Washington there is erupting a direct flow of talk dealing with just one thing--military preparation, military programs, the development of new kinds of weapons." The aggressive intrigues of imperialism are forcing the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to concern themselves seriously with maintaining defense capability at the necessary level.

Under these conditions, the political, economic and military significance of safeguarding the borders as an inseparable, integral part of defending the socialist motherland is growing immeasurably. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to create hotbeds of tension close to our borders and activate subversive actions. The enemy's subversive and intelligence activities have increased in the channels of international dealings. There has been an increase in the number of attempts to use them to send agents and emissaries into the USSR. The amount of material of a malicious anti-Soviet and slanderous nature confiscated has grown.

The following occurred at one of the border sections. A passenger bus approached the border control point in the middle of the day. Some 50 foreigners were preparing to cross the USSR state border. But by no means all of them crossed that border and set off on their journeys around our country. It turned out that some had come not with tourist aims. Ideologically harmful literature was found in luggage and suitcases with false bottoms, and in purses and rucksacks. Propaganda brochures were secured to the body with sticking plaster and sewn into the linings of suits and overcoats. It did no good! Almost 3,000 copies of books were confiscated from the ideological saboteurs who had attempted to bring this pulp literature into our country. And many such examples could be cited.

Our party, under whose leadership all the activity of the border guards takes place, teaches us to watch vigilantly for the intrigues of enemies and to cut short attempts at hostile actions at the border in good time and decisively.

Thanks to the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government, today the border guards have everything they need to further improve border protection and enhance vigilance and combat readiness. All this has enabled the border guards to take a new qualitative step forward in their development.

But no matter how the level of military-technical equipment for the troops rises, the main role in safeguarding the border will always belong to the border guard. It is on the soldier and the officer that the reliable protection of the border primarily depends. Therefore, under present conditions, particularly high demands are made of the professional training, political tempering and moral-combat qualities of the border guards. The troops have now been manned [ukomplektovanny] with mature, well-trained command-and-political personnel. They are successfully organizing the protection of the state borders on land and at sea and the combat and special training of border guards. The best representatives of Soviet youth are serving at the sentry posts, on the ships and in the other subunits.

Modern technology has come to the border: radio detectors, electronics, searchlight stations, reliable means of communication, fast ships and cutters, aircraft and helicopters, cross-country vehicles and much else. During their service the young troops master a whole range of professions and specialties. The qualities of collectivism, responsibility, steadfastness and selflessness are developed and reinforced in them. In short, the border service is a wonderful school of courage and moral fiber, a school of combat friendship and military comradeship.

Socialist competition under the slogan "To Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Insure the Protection of the USSR State Borders" now taking place among the troops is promoting further improvement in the safeguarding of the border. Much is being done among the troops to make the competition fully involve all aspects of life in the subunits and units on the border with its influence.

Year after year the friendship of the Soviet border guards with the troops of the fraternal socialist countries grows. Side by side, fulfilling their international duty, they safeguard the borders of their own countries and the entire socialist community.

Soviet border guards are marking the 65th anniversary of the creation of the troops with new successes in service and combat and political training. As before they are filled with determination to serve the motherland wholeheartedly, reliably preserve and augment the glorious combat and Chekist traditions, and devote their efforts to the noble cause of safeguarding and protecting the borders of the Soviet motherland!

Eastern Borderguards Saluted

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General V.S. Donskov, commander of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Eastern Border District: "In the Battle Outpost"]

[Text] Today, Soviet people and the border guards mark the 65th anniversary of the glorious Soviet border guard troops. Created by V.I. Lenin, nourished

by the party, and tempered in the struggle to defend the gains of the October, the border guards reliably protect the borders of our beloved motherland. Acting on a strictly constitutional basis and in full accordance with the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," they occupy an important place in the system that insures the defense capability and state security of the country.

The people see in the person of the troops with the green caps who carry out their difficult and highly crucial service along the enormous stretches of our state borders their own worthy, valorous and loyal sons, and they honor them.

The Soviet border guards and the troops of the southeastern border within their ranks are marking the present holiday in an atmosphere of high political and service activity resulting from the sense of pride in the successes of Soviet people in communist creativity and the impressive results in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

Border guards have adopted as a combat program for practical work the tasks set for the CPSU and the Soviet people by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the requirements of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," and the recommendations and decisions of the recent meeting of secretaries of the party organizations of the border guard troops. The aspiration of each soldier to do better and more in his own place in order to implement the plans outlined by the party is typical today of the moral-political atmosphere in the units and subunits in the district, and it serves as a source of inspiration, selflessness and initiative in all the combat work of personnel.

On this holiday the border guards--the veterans and the young troops--once again look back with a thoughtful gaze to the heroic past of the border and, as it were, leaf through the pages of its glorious annals, remembering with gratitude the names and feats of those who gave their lives in the struggle to make the motherland's borders inviolable.

The law-governed result of the party's first steps to insure the protection of the interests of the young Soviet Republic on its borders was the signing by V.I. Lenin on 28 May 1918 of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars decree "On Establishing a Border Guard."

In the mid-Twenties a new organizational structure, one that has been retained to this day, was introduced for the border guards, naval forces were formed to protect the border, and the political organs and party and Komsomol organizations were set up. The party sent into the border guard troops thousands of communists--people whose presence, as one of the documents of the time puts it, was weighed more carefully than weapons and ammunition when determining the combat capabilities of the units.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy made an exceptionally great contribution to substantiating the significance of border protection, forming the border guards and working out the fundamental bases of their activity and the special moral-political code of the border guard Chekist.

The creation of the border guard in Kazakhstan coincided with the end of the civil war and the establishment there of Soviet power, and with the struggle against the kulak and landowner bands. The best units of the Red Army--regiments that had gained glory under the leadership of M.V. Frunze--were dispatched to protect the state border on the republic's territory. The combat cooperation between the border guards and the Chekists served as a strong barrier against all who were violating the border at that time and against those who later repeatedly threatened it; and today the Soviet borders are inviolable.

Our Eastern Border District was created on 25 February 1924. In the complex situation of those years the ranks of the border guards were reinforced and their combat skill and moral-political tempering grew. In the first 10 years of the district's existence alone the border guards smashed more than 100 bands made up of the remnants of the Annenkov, Dutovskiy and other anti-Soviet rabble, prevented a large number of the top people among the big landowners from slipping through the cordon, and seized several thousand weapons.

This combat account, along with the liquidation of banditry in the border regions and closing the border to the entry of spies and saboteurs, was the worthy contribution made by the border guards to the cause of the building of socialism in Kazakhstan and in the Pamirs and the Altay during the prewar period.

The hard times gave birth to a pleiad of remarkable heroes. The feats of A. Bestsennyy, V. Kandyurin, S. Krivoshein, G. Mezentsev, A. Onopko and A. Sidorov have been inscribed in the annals of glorious border deeds; the border sentry posts where they served and marched into heroic immortality now bear their names.

The Soviet people will always remember the date of 22 June 1941. The motherland will never forget the immortal feats of the sentries on the western borders who were the first to fearlessly face Hitler's hordes, displaying very great courage and self-denial in the uneven battle. The fascist generals of the "Blitzkrieg," who had allotted 30-40 minutes for moving across the border, were unable in many places to reach this objective for several days.

The unparalleled heroism of the border guards, the unprecedented steadfastness of the defenders of the fortress at Brest, the fierce resistance offered the enemy by thousands and thousands of Soviet troops who inflicted unprecedented losses on the Wehrmacht, were in a real sense a prologue to the great victory.

In November 1942 the 162nd Central Asian Division was formed from units in the district and became one of the units [soyedineniye] of the 70th Army that fought heroically on the Kursk Bulge and along the Dnepr and the Visla, and on to Berlin. The combat deeds of the division were honored with an Order of Suvorov and the honorific designation "Novgorod-Severskaya."

Hundreds of the border guards in the district were awarded orders and medals for their services to the motherland during the war years. The most outstanding--I. Belyakov, L. Vagin, M. Vlasov, K. Gelovskiy, V. Likhovorik, M. Merkulov, F. Ozmitel', M. Prudnikov and S. Smirnov--became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Almost four decades separate us from the victory in the Great Patriotic War. During this time our country's economic potential has grown immeasurably. A developed socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. The lives of Soviet people have become much brighter and richer. But our successes are not to the liking of imperialist forces. They are whipping up an unprecedented arms race and activating ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is why safeguarding the motherland's frontiers is, as before, an important, integral part of the motherland's defense. This is why the combat routine of today's borders is so uneasy and anxious, why the life of the border posts never slackens for a moment.

The Soviet border guard troops have all the combat potential they need to carry out the tasks set for them: a high level of technical equipment, military skills, and the adamant moral spirit of personnel.

The sources of the troops' strength are mighty and inexhaustible. Their entire life and activity are built under the leadership of the party, which constantly keeps in view questions of safeguarding the state border and works out the tasks and the ways of developing and improving the border guard troops and measures for their all-around support. And the high sociopolitical and military morale of personnel in the district, resulting from this truly paternal concern, is vividly reflected in the socialist competition being conducted under the motto "To Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Insure the Protection of the USSR State Borders." Troops in the collectives headed by officers A. Bryukhovetskiy, A. Kotlyarov, I. Kolenchuk, B. Borisov, V. Semenov and others obtained the best results in competition in honor of the 65th anniversary of the border guard troops.

The communists march in the front ranks of the competitors, in the vanguard of all matters, great and small. They are the combat backbone of personnel in the district--the commanders and political workers and representatives of other specialties. In terms of their professional training and political and moral qualities the border officers are remarkable people. Many of them are scions of the glorious smithies of border troop cadres at the USSR Committee for State Security Order of the October Revolution, Order of the Red Banner Higher Border Command School imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy.

Within the district many dynasties of officers have come into being and are serving outstandingly. Lieutenant Colonel of the Reserves Anuarbek Khalilovich Tasbergenov gave almost 30 years to the border, to Chekist labor. Now his elder son is serving on the border, and his younger son soon will be--he is a border guard trainee.

As comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, the border guard is not simply a serviceman; he is a political warrior, the plenipotentiary of our great state on the sector assigned to him. Our troops always remember this and persistently master the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and improve their ideological tempering, political culture and moral spirit. Combined with their great skills, this makes them invincible in encounters with any enemy. The border guards led by sergeants A. Krylov and A. Lapa took literally only minutes to detain violators of the state border. The high moral-combat readiness to intercept a violation

at any moment along the assigned sector of border and the technical facilities available to the border guards enabled them to detect in time preparations for a border violation; and the skillful use of a searchlight and radio direction-finding equipment, hammered home repeatedly during training in methods of interaction and communications, enabled them to detain the violators by surprise, and, as they say, without a shot being fired [bezzvuchno].

The border guard troops carry out their tasks in close unity with the people, relying on the broad support of the party and state organs and the public organizations. This has now been reflected in the USSR law "On the USSR State Border." Since long ago a great friendship has linked the troops of the district and the workers of multinational Kazakhstan. As a result of the daily concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the local party committees and the soviet and Komsomol organs, protection of the southeast borders has become truly a matter for all the people. Responsibility for border inviolability and a constant readiness to assist the border guards are typical of most workers in the border areas, people of all ages and professions. The border guards value this highly, quite justifiably considering the entire population in the border regions their reliable reserve.

The volunteers in the people's militia set up in the populated points along the border, offer the most active assistance to the troops. The people's militia volunteers have many times displayed high vigilance, tenacity and resourcefulness along the border. Take just this one example from many such. Member of the people's volunteer militia driver A. Ilimsupiyev was once on a regular route near the border when he noticed that someone was moving into our rear from the border, taking cover behind the trees along the road. His behavior alerted the driver. He stopped, called to the stranger and offered to give him a lift, to which the stranger unwillingly agreed. Knowing what should be done in such cases, the driver delivered his passenger to the nearest border detail.

The great patronage work done for the district troops is yet another notable manifestation of the attention of the party to border affairs and the people near the border. The border guards are profoundly grateful to their patrons--the representatives of the labor collectives at many of Kazakhstan's industrial enterprises and the republic's scientific and cultural workers--for the great help that they give the border troops.

The border guards of the district protect the security of the motherland's southeast borders side by side with troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District with whom they are united in firm combat friendship and comradeship.

In the second half of the seventh decade of the life and activities of the Soviet border guards, the troops of the southeast border are acting closely rallied about the CPSU, and henceforth too they will serve their people and the ideals of communism selflessly, stand guard vigilantly and tirelessly over the gains of the Great October, and devote all their strength, knowledge and capabilities to the cause of insuring the security of the beloved motherland and the reliable protection of its sacred borders.

Transcaucasian Borderguards Hailed

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 May 83 p 1

[Article by Major General B.Ye. Sentyurin, commander of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District: "On Guard over the Motherland"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their armed forces ceremonially mark the 65th anniversary of the USSR Committee for State Security border guard troops.

Our country and the troops of the army, navy and border guards have welcomed this holiday in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the successful implementation of the party's majestic plans.

At the same time we can never forget for a moment that the most reactionary circles in the imperialist states, led by the United States and its allies in aggressive military blocks, have not abandoned their attempts to speak to our country from a position of strength. Pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, they have developed an arms race that is unprecedented in scale. Our class enemy is actively and massively waging total espionage against the Soviet Union, conducting ideological sabotage, and trying to harm our economy, using the state border as one of the critical sectors for this.

"The aggressive intrigues of imperialism," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, "are forcing us and the fraternal socialist countries to concern ourselves, and seriously, with maintaining the defense capability at the necessary level."

The present USSR law "On the USSR State Border" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session and coming into force on 1 March this year, has become a new and graphic manifestation of the constant concern of the party and government to insure the country's state security. Complying with its requirements and taking pride in the trust placed in them by their party and people, the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are vigilantly and reliably protecting the motherland's southern borders.

The creation and establishment of the Soviet border guard troops and the development of the principles for protecting the state border are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. On 28 May 1918 V.I. Lenin signed the decree "On Establishing a Border Guard." The decades have passed, and now this date is marked each year as a national holiday--Border Guards Day. All the service activities of our border guard troops over six-and-half decades have been inseparably linked with the country's history and the organs of state security. Today we recall the major milestones of this glorious path.

Literally in the first months following the victory of the Great October, when the young land of the soviets stood within a ring of fire from its

enemies, at the call of the Leninist party the Chekist fighting men--journeymen of the legendary knight of the revolution F.E. Dzerzhinskiy--led by the communists, rose up in defense of its borders. Ardent Soviet patriots, they courageously resisted the numerous attempts of the imperialist secret services to send spies and saboteurs into our country and dispatch well-armed bands as they stood on guard over the building of socialism.

The Soviet border guards covered themselves in undying glory during the terrible days of the Great Patriotic War. They were the first to engage the fascist hordes along an enormous front stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The tiny garrisons of the border posts fought to the last bullet and not one of them retreated a single step unless ordered to do so. More than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 30,000 more awarded orders and medals for their great contribution to the victory over Hitler's Germany.

The feats of these heroes offer to the present generation of border guards examples of boundless loyalty to the CPSU and the Soviet people. In today's complex situation, like their fathers and grandfathers at the front line, they are selflessly carrying out their military duty to protect and defend the state border.

Last year our Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--one of the oldest of the country's border districts--marked its own 60th anniversary. The contribution made by the Transcaucasian border guards to the cause of insuring the state security of the motherland is great.

The feats of the border guards of the Twenties and Thirties--Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Nikolay Golubnitskiy, Andrey Bochkarev and others--are known far beyond the borders of Transcaucasia; today's border posts and schools and streets bear their names.

We are rightly proud that our district reared 32 Heroes of the Soviet Union and many great military chiefs who commanded the glorious units and formations during the Great Patriotic War.

They included Colonel L. Dudka and Warrant Officer 2nd class G. Kuropyatnikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev and Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin, Army General I. Maslennikov and Sergeant P. Taran...

The border guards of Transcaucasia heroically fought the hated enemy at Moscow, by the walls of Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge; and they took part in the battle for the Caucasus and marched into the very lair of the fascist beast--Berlin.

Educated in the heroic traditions, the border guards of the Eighties carry on with dignity and honor the work of their predecessors and stand vigilantly on guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. Fulfilling the demands of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," day after day they enhance their vigilance and combat readiness and strengthen discipline and organization. This year alone the Transcaucasian border guards have detained dozens of

violators and intercepted numerous attempts to bring in contraband and ideologically harmful literature. Officers I. Galkin, A. Kotov, I. Mel'nikov, T. Tikanashvili, A. Mustafayev and others have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for their successes in service, combat, political and special training.

And what is the "secret" of success among the border posts, patrol boats, control and crossing points and other troop subunits and units in the district?

First, it is the wise leadership of the CPSU in the building and all service and combat activities of the border guard troops. Thanks to this we now have at our disposal ideologically tempered, well-trained personnel and everything needed to insure the reliable protection of the assigned sector of the border, everything from up-to-date weapons to very complex electronic instruments.

Second, it is in the indissoluble unity with the people, with all the workers of the border areas. Today the members of numerous volunteer people's militias and young pioneer detachments wear on their chests the medal "For Excellence in Safeguarding the USSR State Border" and the decorations of border valor. It is really difficult to overestimate their contribution in the matter of safeguarding the motherland's southern borders.

And third and finally, it is in the close cooperation between the border guards and the organs of state security, the troops of the Soviet Army, and all interested state and public institutions.

We are truly grateful for the constant help and support in the matter of safeguarding the state border that we receive from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee led by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee led by the republic communist party central committee first secretary comrade K.M. Bagirov, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee led by republic communist party central committee first secretary comrade K.S. Demirchyan, the CPSU Krasnodar kraykom led by kraykom party secretary comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, and the local party, soviet and Komsomol organs. They give their unremitting attention to questions of the motherland's state security and the life and everyday conditions of the troops in the green caps.

On this day I would like to express words of profound thanks to our remarkable veterans who have given decades of service in safeguarding the state border. Many of them are now in the reserves but some are still on active service. But both the former and the latter are doing great work in educating the troops in the best revolutionary, combat and Chekist traditions and in passing on their own rich experience.

The troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are boundlessly devoted to their own CPSU and the Soviet government, and to all our people, and henceforth too will vigilantly and reliably safeguard the motherland's state border, raise combat readiness, strengthen discipline and organization, and do everything needed to fully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

NATIONAL

BALTIC REPUBLICS CELEBRATE 'BORDERGUARD DAY'

In Estonian SSR

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Vinogradov, chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Baltic Border District, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] Today, our country is honoring the men of one of the glorious combat detachments of the Soviet Armed Forces--the Border Troops. For 65 years already, they have been guarding the sacred boundaries of the fatherland, reliably protecting them against the encroachments of the class enemies.

The Border Guards acknowledge with pride their participation in public deeds and concerns. By soldierly shock labor and a further rise in vigilance and combat readiness, they are striving to multiply their contribution to the struggle of the Soviet people for the successful realization of the party's designs and to the cause of ensuring the reliable defense of the country and its state security.

During the 65 years of their existence, the Border Troops have travelled a glorious combat path. And looking over the pages of their heroic past and present today with a mental glance, we see the continuous connection of the entire history of the formation and development of the protection of the Soviet borders with the leading and directing activity of the Communist Party.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissars on instituting the border guards which was signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918, marked the beginning of the Border Troops' activity. And from the very first days of their existence, they waged a selfless struggle against the numerous intrigues of the enemies of the revolution and accomplished their assigned missions in a worthy manner. During the years of the Civil War, the Border Troops fought heroically against the interventionists and White Guardists as part of the active army, and reliable sentinals again stood at the borders of the Soviet state after the routing of the combined forces of foreign and internal counterrevolution.

The basis for our Border Troop units was formed at that time by the best army formations from among the celebrated divisions and brigades which were commanded by V. I. Chapayev, N. A. Shchors, G. I. Kotovskiy, and other legendary popular heroes. In particular, one of the border detachments was formed from the 24th Samaro-Simbirskaya

(Ul'yanovskaya) Iron Division which received this honorable name for unusual steadfastness and courage of its men. By now having been awarded the Red Banner twice, this detachment continues to guard the country's borders vigilantly as part of our district's units. Here, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and Aleksey Maksimovich Gor'kiy have been elected honorary border guards and the men of the border especially treasure them and are proud of them.

On the very first day of the war, the outposts of the Baltic Border District also engaged the aggressors in the single line of border subunits which absorbed the battering-ram strike of the fascist hordes. They stood to the death, heroically repelling the onslaught of enemy forces which were many times superior.

In the combat formation of the motherland's armed defenders which was crowned with glory, the Baltic border troops fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War in a worthy manner, making their contribution to the utter destruction of the enemy. The exploits of Feodor Okk, Mikhail Pasternak, Vasiliy Utin, Aleksey Loshmanov, Platon Kubov, Petr Rodionov and many other heroes of the border whose names are borne today by outposts are inscribed in the history of our troops in gold letters.

The wartime salvoes fell silent long ago; however, even now the forward edge of the fatherland remains an uneasy feature and active front in the struggle against the subversive activity of imperialist intelligence services, foreign anti-Soviet centers, and their accomplices. Under conditions where the international situation has become aggravated to the extreme through the fault of imperialist forces and primarily of the United States and where the class enemies are sparing no forces and means to accomplish ideological sabotage and other subversive acts against the USSR, our party, government, and people are assigning a matter of great state importance to the border guards--to increase the strength of the Soviet borders and provide a reliable screen against any hostile intrigues on the country's land and sea borders and on the channels of international communication. And the border troops are justifying the confidence placed in them by deed and are accomplishing their missions with honor.

Today their soldierly labor is structured on a new legal basis--in accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Soviet State Border, which went into effect on 1 March of this year. Its adoption was one more striking illustration of the tireless concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government for the strengthening of the protection of the motherland's borders, for the defense of its political and economic interests, and for guarantees of the strict observance of socialist legality and law and order on the border and the creation of of all necessary conditions for the effective activity of state organs and border troops in this direction. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of the district's troops have initiated great organizational and political work to put the law's provisions into practice and for the unconditional accomplishment of all its requirements.

The contemporary stage of development of the Border Troops is characterized by a further strengthening of the party's role in their activity. The CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps within its field of view questions of ensuring state security and defines the main directions and indicates practical ways for improving the guarding of the border and the strengthening of the Border Troops. As a result, we have today a profound, scientifically substantiated program for the further

development of the Border Troops which are armed with fundamentally important aims toward questions of protecting the borders, party-political work, and the communist indoctrination of the men.

The motherland is giving the border guards everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of their assigned missions. Today, our troops have contemporary combat and special equipment, excellent armament, and most important--excellent personnel and well-trained cadres of commanders and political officers. Among the troops of our district are many leading organizers of service who skillfully structure work and experienced teachers and indoctrinators of the men. Among them are officers R. Kazradis, A. Kachkin, P. Korobkov, V. Stotskiy, I. Tamulenis, and many others.

The personnel's profound understanding of the requirements of the party and the government which are imposed on the Border Troops finds its reflection in the specific deeds of the border guards--in their vigilant service and exemplary training and in those soldierly gifts with which they approached their holiday. In the course of the socialist competition which was widely initiated among the troops under the slogan: "Increase vigilance, ensure the reliable protection of the Soviet state border," in the district one out of every three border guards has become an expert in combat and political training and the number of excellent outposts, ships and subunits, crews and squads, and sections has grown. Also in the rank of the right flank is the military collective where officer Ye. Ivchenko serves which, for high indices in soldierly labor, was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the Presidium of the Estonian SSR's Supreme Soviet and its Council of Ministers.

Our district is a multinational combat border family. And many envoys of Estonia represent their republic in it in a worthy manner. Good examples in the performance of military duty are officer A. Gaav, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] U. Kal'dveye, Junior Sergeants A. Kyule and E. Otsus, Privates T. Treyem, Ya. Kivistik, M. Nyupuu, and M. Keerma, and many of their comrades who were called up from Estonia.

In their service activity, the border guards of the district rely on the active assistance of the party and Soviet organs of the Soviet Baltic's republics, including Estonia and Kaliningrad Oblast, members of the voluntary people's squads and detachments of YuDP [young friends of the border troops], and of all workers of the border area. For this, we express to them our sincere gratitude and thankfulness and we assure them that in the future, too, we will tirelessly develop our traditional friendship and business collaboration in the interests of the common cause--strengthening the protection of our motherland's sacred borders.

The border guards, vigilantly guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, are performing their service in a single combat formation with the men of the Armed Forces and in close coordination with the organs of the KGB and MVD. Their forces are multiplied by consciousness of the importance and responsibility of the missions being accomplished and the striving to accomplish with honor the combat order of our party which was sounded in the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov: "In the difficult international situation, when the forces of imperialism are trying to thrust peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, the party and the state will firmly defend the vital interests of our motherland and will maintain high vigilance and a readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression."

Loyal to their constitutional duty and boundlessly devoted to the party, the motherland, and the people, the Soviet border guards are always on the alert and reliably guarding the security and inviolability of the borders of the country of Soviets.

In Latvian SSR

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen G. F. Moiseyenko, commander Red Banner Baltic Border District, KGB USSR: "Sentinals of the Motherland"]

[Text] The state borders of our motherland--land and sea--stretch for more than 60,000 kilometers. The men of the Border Troops are guarding them reliably day and night.

On 28 May 1918, V. I. Lenin signed the decree of the Council of People's Commissars on instituting the border guards. This day is marked as the traditional holiday of the Border Troops. For 65 years, the Border Troops have been ensuring the inviolability of the motherland's borders.

We are greeting our holiday in an atmosphere of the high political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people, including the men of the Army and Navy and the Border Troops. The Soviet people are successfully putting into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The Baltic border guards ardently and unanimously approve and support the Leninist course for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet government and the propositions and conclusions contained in the reports, speeches, and statements of the CPSU Central Committee's General Secretary, Yu. V. Andropov.

An event of tremendous mobilizing force for the border guards was the adoption, by the country's highest organ of state authority, of the law of the Soviet Union, "On the Soviet State Border," which went into effect on 1 March 1983. The men of the Baltic see in this a new manifestation of the concern of the party and the government for the guarding of the border, for the defense of the country's political and economic interests, and for guarantees of the strict observance of socialist legality and law and order on the motherland's borders.

In 65 years, the Border Troops have covered a glorious combat path. After the Civil War and the routing of the hordes of foreign interventionists, the border guards waged a struggle with the Basmach movement in Central Asia, successfully fought the White Guardist bands in the western and southern republics, and repelled numerous provocations of the Japanese militarists. On land, sea, and river sectors of the border they detained tens of thousands of spies, saboteurs, and contrabandists and thwarted the hostile actions of accomplices of the bourgeois intelligence services.

After the Civil War, many Latvian Red Riflemen became border guards. Among them were fearless knights of the revolution Ya. Yu. Libert, F. M. Krumin', N. P. Pupil', R. F. Varkaln, R. K. Shkil'ter, and others. Being in the border formation, they sacredly cherished the soldierly, combat, and Chekist traditions which were born in

the battles for Soviet power. Their military glory is now being inherited in a worthy manner by new generations of border guards. One of the leading outposts today bears the name of the Latvian Red Riflemen.

At the terrible hour of the invasion of our country by the German-fascist aggressors, the fighting men and commanders in the green service caps were the first to accept the enemy blow. The border subunits and units fought to the last cartridge and to the last drop of blood. "The border guards fought like lions," wrote the newspaper PRAVDA on 24 June 1941. Together with the men of the Army and the Navy, the sentinels of the motherland's borders fought bravely on all fronts.

For courage and heroism displayed on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, more than 150 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 13,000 were awarded orders and medals. Orders beamed on the battle standards of 50 units of the border guards while 32 units received designations of honor.

The units of the Red Banner Baltic Border District also covered their battle standards with undying glory. In battles with the enemy, heroism and valor were displayed by Captains M. F. Pasternak and A. G. Loshmanov, political instructor P. A. Rodionov, assistant political instructor V. I. Utin, Lieutenant P. M. Kubov, and others whose names are borne today by the best outposts.

In greeting their traditional holiday, the border guards of our district realize clearly that they are guarding the state border in a difficult international situation. The reactionary forces of imperialism and, first of all, of the United States are striving to attain military-strategic superiority over the USSR at any price. The Reagan administration is conducting a policy of further militarization of the country's entire economy in the interests of the production of qualitatively new types of nuclear missiles, chemical weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction and is realizing plans for the use of outer space for military purposes. Foreign centers for ideological sabotage and anticommunist organizations have made their subversive activity against our country more active.

The present international situation is exerting a great influence on the situation on the USSR's state border, too. The imperialists and their accomplices are striving to make the borders of the Soviet Union, including those of the Soviet Baltic, zones of constant tension. However, the Soviet border guards, equipped with the most modern equipment and armament, are reliably guarding and defending the state border.

The ideological and political-indoctrinational work conducted among the troops plays a tremendous role in the accomplishment of tasks of service and training. It was especially intensified after the All-Union Conference of Secretaries of Border Troop Party Organizations which took place this year. The combat and Chekist traditions of the Border Troops--our rustproof weapon--have permanent significance.

The struggle to raise the quality and effectiveness of border service and for a growth in the combat and technical skill of the personnel is expanding among the troops of the district. Communists and Komsomol activists are marching in the vanguard of the competition. The outpost imeni the Latvian Red Riflemen which is commanded by Major V. N. Kuteynikov serves as a worthy example. This multinational

subunit has retained the title of excellent for several years and has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

The personnel of the "Riga" OKPP [separate frontier control post] have achieved great successes in service and combat and political training. This collective of border guards has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The lofty awards inspire us to new, soldierly achievements.

A worthy example in the accomplishment of military duty is provided by Major G. Demichev, Captain 2d Rank V. Zhuravlev, Warrant Officers [praporshchik] V. Vinogradov, Ya. Gulbis, and P. Pikina, Senior Sergeant A. Orlov, Sergeants N. Pakalin, A. Yermakov, and V. Chalyy, Petty Officers 2d Class S. Yudin and Yu. Bulyshev, Privates First Class P. Lizunov, R. Aznayev, and V. Zemmer, and many others.

The entire people is guarding our state borders. The strength of the border guards is in the love of the people and their boundless support. On the alarm signal, the voluntary people's squads take part in the search for and detention of violators. M. Pauska, T. Noorkyyv, and others were recently awarded the medal "For Distinction in Guarding the State Border of the USSR."

From year to year, the patronage ties of the Baltic border troops with labor collectives and various public organizations and scientific, cultural, and educational institutions of the Latvian SSR are becoming stronger and stronger. And we are grateful to the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government as well as local party, Soviet, and Komsomol organs, patron labor collectives, workers of science and culture, and all our good friends for constant assistance, attention, and support.

On the day of our holiday, we assure our native Communist Party and the Soviet people that the Border Troops of the Red Banner Baltic Border District, in a common formation with the personnel of the Red Banner Baltic Military District and the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, will always accomplish with honor the party's requirements for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

In Lithuanian SSR

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Matveyev, chief of staff, Red Banner Baltic Border District: "Guarding the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] Created 65 years ago in accordance with Lenin's decree, brought up by the Communist Party, and tempered in the fire of the fierce struggle with the enemies of the socialist motherland, the Border Troops of the KGB USSR are reliably guarding and defending our country's sacred borders and ensuring their inviolability and indestructibility. The Soviet border guards are greeting their holiday in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, which are contained in his speech at the plenum and in the report "Sixty-five Years of the USSR" which received the fervent approval and unanimous support of the Soviet people and the men of the border.

As was noted in a number of party documents, the present international situation is causing serious concern for the Soviet people by imperialism's anticommunist, anti-Soviet strategy. The ruling circles of the United States and their NATO allies are expanding the front of the secret war against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth, modernizing their intelligence services and subversive ideological centers and organizations, and undertaking intensive measures for the expansion of intelligence actions against our country.

The acuteness and complexity of the moment which is being endured require the highest vigilance. Under the conditions of this severe reality, the political, economic, and military significance of the guarding of the state borders as an integral part of the defense of the socialist fatherland is growing immeasurably.

The Soviet state border is not only a line which separates the territories of states; it is also a constantly operating front. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are displaying tireless concern for the further strengthening of the protection of the country of Soviets' border. Adoption of the law of the USSR, "On the Soviet State Border," which signifies a new stage in the life and activity of the Border Troops has become a new, shining manifestation of this.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people provided the Border Troops with everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of the missions in the reliable protection and defense of the motherland's borders. Thus, the men of the Red Banner Baltic Border District are armed with first-class weapons and improved combat equipment which are in skillful and reliable hands. The Baltic border guards constantly display high vigilance, improve military skill, and raise combat readiness.

In looking at the heroic combat path which has been travelled by the Border Troops, the question is automatically posed--what is the secret of our successes in the struggle with a strong, cunning, and experienced enemy? The only correct answer is as follows: the wise leadership of the Communist Party. It is namely it, our Leninist party, which determined and determines the specific missions for the Border Troops at all stages of the building of the country of Soviets. It is namely it which arms us with a clear understanding of the lofty goals of service and tempers us ideologically and instills in the hearts courage and heroism and boundless devotion to the socialist motherland and the ideals of communism. The party is tirelessly concerned about the impregnability of Soviet borders and about the men, and in this we find the inexhaustible source of inspiration for the border guards and their resolve to give their strength to the service of the beloved fatherland.

In the great and many-faceted activity for the accomplishment of tasks in the further improvement of the border's protection, a special place is occupied by questions of raising the political vigilance of the personnel. At its basis lies lofty ideological content, flaming Soviet patriotism, a profound understanding of personal responsibility for the security of the socialist motherland, and class irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology and morals. It is namely these qualities which distinguish the men of the leading subunits of the Red Banner Baltic Border District in which officers A. Gusel'nikov, I. Alalykin, B. Smirnov, I. Monkus, and others are serving.

Historical experience indicates that the unity of the Border Troops with the people is embodied in their very predestination. In a developed socialist society the role of the local population in guarding the border was raised even higher. In analyzing the results of service, we note the following fact from year to year: almost one fourth of all border violators detained are the share of residents of the border area. This indicator is vivid evidence of that tremendous, truly inestimable assistance which members of the voluntary people's squads and the entire local population render to the men.

These days, we should like to express special words of gratitude for concern about guarding the border to the party and Soviet organs of the Lithuanian SSR which are located in the border area and to the sentinals of the second line--the members of the DND [voluntary people's squads] who are doing everything possible to assist the men in the green service caps. Among the voluntary helpers of the border guards we can name today A. Kuznetsov, A. Maslov, I. Norkyavichyus, S. Filatov, and G. Dikshas who were repeatedly recognized with badges of border valor, and many others. The border guards treasure friendship with the local population, are strengthening it in every possible way, and see in it the guarantee of further successes in guarding the motherland's borders.

The guardians of the border are greeting their glorious anniversary with new soldierly deeds, steadfastness, and courage in the continuous, strained struggle on a front which knows no truces and respites. In the future, too, they will accomplish their responsible mission as required by the Soviet people and the Communist Party.

6367

CSO: 1800/1349

NATIONAL

BORDERGUARD DAY COMMEMORATED IN UKRAINE, BELORUSSIA, MOLDAVIA

In Belorussian SSR

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Col G. Milovanov, deputy chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Western Border District, KGB USSR: "The Motherland's Sentinals"]

[Text] The boundaries of the Soviet Union stretched for more than 60,000 kilometers. The state border, which determines the limits of the great Soviet power, runs in Europe and Asia, along the banks of the Bug and the islands of the Kuril ridge, in the Arctic Ocean and the mountains of the Pamir, in the sands of the Karakum, and in the swamps of Karelia.

The history of the creation of the Border Troops is linked with the name of V. I. Lenin. The development of the basic principles in establishing the boundaries of the Soviet state belongs to him. On his initiative and with his personal participation, all necessary measures were undertaken for the creation, establishment, and strengthening of the Soviet Border Troops.

Following the Lenin instructions, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always displayed and displays tireless concern for the strengthening of the protection of our country's borders.

The life and activity of the Border Troops are inseparably connected with the heroic history of our people and with the basic stages in the development of the Soviet state, its Armed Forces, and the organs of state security. The history of the Border Troops is a combat chronicle of boundless devotion to their motherland and the courage, heroism, and valor of the men in the green service caps who are guarding the country against the penetration of the secret service of international capital, thwarting economic smuggling, and destroying bandits of every stripe. In the battles with Savinkov's and Tyutyunnik's bands in the West, in the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railroad, in the clashes with the Basmachi in Central Asia and the Mussavatists in the Transcaucasus, and in battles with the Japanese samurai at Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol River and on the Soviet-Finnish border in 1939-1940, the men of the border were examples in the accomplishment of their military duty and of high combat skill. The exploits of Andrey Korobitsin, Grigoriy Kofanov, Valeriy Kotel'nikov, Nikita Karatsupa, and many hundreds and thousands of border guards are inscribed in the history of the Border Troops in gold letters.

For the men of the border, the prewar years were a school of courage, combat skill, and ideological tempering which prepared them for the formidable wartime tests. Together with the organs of state security, the border guards managed to paralyze the intrigues of fascist intelligence in the border areas to a considerable degree.

The lofty moral-political and combat qualities of the border guards were displayed with special force in the years of the Great Patriotic War. They fought heroically with the German-fascist aggressors and were the first to accept the blow of the fascist troops. The outpost under the command of Lieutenant Lopatin and political instructor Glasov held out on the Bug for 11 days. The Hitlerite troops advanced far into the depth of the Soviet territory, but the outpost, like a fortress, stood to the last soldier. Eight border guards of the outpost headed by their chief, Fedor Morin, went into the last bayonet attack singing the "Internationale." The names of border guards Andrey Kizhevator, Aleksandr Sivachev, Aleksey Novikov, Ivan Belyayev, and Fedor Noskov are inscribed in the chronicle of heroism and courage displayed on the land of Belorussia,

Border units and large units took part in all big battles of the Great Patriotic War: the Battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk, in the Belorussian operation, in the battle for Berlin, and in the routing of the Japanese militarists. From among the border guards in the years of the war arose many famous commanders and commissars of big partisan large units, leaders of the communist underground, and organizers of the national struggle in the enemy rear. Partisan detachments and brigades under the command of border guards Nikolay Shestopal, Vasiliy Nikitin, Mikhail Zhuravlev, and others operated successfully on Belorussian soil. The following note was made on service card for Gerasim Alekseyevich Kirpich which is stored in the personnel department of the Main Border Troops Directorate: "Junior Lieutenant G. Kirpich disappeared." Two and a half years later, at the very end of the war, a new line appeared in the same card: "Colonel G. A. Kirpich is alive and is under orders of the Belorussian headquarters of the partisan movement." Thus, two short notes reflected the difficult and truly heroic path travelled by the border officer in the war years.

The motherland evaluated highly the combat services of the border guards. Tens of thousands of men were awarded orders and medals and more than 150 of them were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Forty-nine border units were awarded orders and medals. Thirty-two received honorable designations. The names of many border heroes are now borne by outposts which are guarding the western borders.

The workers of our country celebrated the 38th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany. Thanks to the wise peace-loving policy of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have been working under peaceful conditions for 38 years. But the men of the border are also accomplishing combat missions in peacetime. The stubborn struggle against the secret service of imperialist intelligence, ideological saboteurs, and smugglers on the borders does not abate for even one day. The men in the green service caps are standing their watch steadfastly and courageously.

In accomplishing the grandiose tasks in the building of a communist society in our country, the Communist Party is accomplishing consistently and persistently the program of the further struggle for peace and international collaboration which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. All progressive mankind ardently approves the

wise, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. At the same time, our party and government consider that the forces of reaction and aggression are striving in every possible way to prevent good changes in the world. As formerly, the imperialist circles are conducting a course for the further aggravation of the international situation. From year to year the military expenditures of the United States and other NATO countries are growing and the arms race is intensifying. The imperialists are intensifying subversive activity and ideological sabotage against the USSR and the socialist countries.

A new and striking manifestation of the party's concern for the strengthening of the country's defensive capability and the inviolability of its borders was the law, "On the Soviet State Border," which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The law considers completely the ideas and provisions of the first legislative act on the border--the decree of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars, "On Instituting the Border Guards," which was personally edited and signed on 28 May 1918 by V. I. Lenin. Under conditions of an aggravated international situation, the law reflects the increased necessity for the further strengthening of the Soviet state border. It comprehensively regulates the entire intricate complex of relations connected with the establishment of the border, the procedure for crossing and protection, and it clearly defines the rights and obligations of the Border Troops.

The provisions of the law reflect the basic principles of the Soviet state's foreign policy and its readiness to do everything necessary to strengthen good-neighbor relations with contiguous countries and strengthen the peace between peoples. The law embodies the norms of relations with adjacent countries of the socialist commonwealth which are profoundly internationalist in their nature. The border with them is a border of a new type, a border of friendship and collaboration.

The men in the green service caps who are guarding the border on Belorussian soil are greeting their holiday with new successes in service and combat training. The number of excellent subunits and experts in the units has grown, dozens of border violators have been detained, and many thousands of copies of ideologically harmful materials and contraband worth a considerable sum have been confiscated. The title of excellent has been held for several years by border outposts and KPP [frontier control post] subunits which are commanded by officers I. I. Pinyashko, V. A. Strel'nikov, M. N. Kuznetsov, M. A. Pavlov, L. M. Mayorov, E. I. Tararin, and others.

The attainment of high results in service in guarding the border is furthered by skillfully presented party-political work. The party and Komsomol organizations of the troops are living a full-blooded life. They serve as the cementing force of the troop collectives and direct their efforts toward ensuring the vanguard role of the communists and Komsomols in the accomplishment of standing missions and the mobilization of the personnel for the attainment of even higher results in combat and political training and the strengthening of military discipline.

The strength of the Border Troops is in their tie with the people. Firm friendship with the population of the border regions was, is, and remains one of the most important traditions of the Border Troops. Our men are sacredly preserving and adding to this tradition. In their difficult service, they constantly feel the support, concern, and attention on the part of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the government of the republic and on the part of local party,

Soviet, and Komsomol organizations and the entire population of the border areas. The high vigilance of the residents of the border area has often become an insurmountable screen in the path of violators. The new law consolidates the participation of the workers in the guarding of the Soviet state border as one of the important forms for the Soviet citizens' accomplishment of their patriotic duty in the defense of the fatherland which developed long ago.

On their holiday, the men of the western borders of the motherland assure their party and the Soviet people that, in the future, too, they will carry high the title of Soviet border guard and will spare no strength for the borders of the motherland of October always to be sacred and inviolable.

In Ukrainian SSR

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Yarlychenko, chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Western Border District, KGB USSR, candidate of historical sciences: "Plenipotentiaries of a Great Power"]

[Text] The third spring month is rich with holiday dates. The streets of the villages and cities of our immense motherland did not succeed in putting out the blaze of red calico of the May First demonstrations when they were adorned again with flags and transparencies--together with all progressive mankind the Soviet people celebrated Victory Day. These solemn dates are close in their essence and filled with deep meaning.

And next to them stands Borderguard Day. For the 65th time the people in the green service caps, whose service is inseparably connected with peace and the victory, are marking their professional holiday. Namely--professional, because there is no more honorable profession than defending the motherland!

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, provided the definition of the man of the border briefly and capaciously: "The border guard is not simply a serviceman; he is a political fighter, if you will, a plenipotentiary of our great power on the sector charged to him."

The border always lived and lives in the same heroic rhythm with the country. Its fighting men derived and derive their strength from the inexhaustible sources, the name for which is motherland, party, and socialism. The history of the Border Troops is the history of hundreds and thousands of heroes who consciously went for an exploit on the road indicated by V. I. Lenin. We are proud that the leader of the proletarian revolution stood at the cradle of border protection and edited and signed the decree on its formation on 28 May 1918. He profoundly substantiated the teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and guarding the borders of the Soviet state. The Lenin proposition about state borders, their inviolability, and peaceful settlement of quarrels is consolidated in the Soviet constitution and received further development in the law, "On the Soviet State Border," which went into effect from March of this year.

In the years of the Civil War and the foreign intervention the border guards, pouring into the formations of the Red Army, waged battles with the enemies of our motherland for more than three years, displaying courage and genuine revolutionary heroism. The plenipotentiaries of the power were the fighting men of the famous Samaro-Ul'yanskaya Iron Division, Bogunites and Tarashchites, who had to perform border service under difficult conditions. The country had only begun to heal its wounds. There was not enough of the very necessities for the life and living conditions of the men. But patrols guarded the borders in any weather. During several months alone--from 1 June through 26 December 1921--6,213 violators were detained on the Western border. Already in the 1920's, sprouts of socialist competition appeared on the border and the communists were at its sources. Here is what the newspaper KOMMUNIST wrote on 22 November 1922 about the party cell of the 19th Border Battalion of the Western District: "All members of this organization are imbued with conscious party discipline. The influence of the battalion cell extends to all aspects of the battalion's life. The communists are occupied daily with questions of guarding the border and indoctrinating the personnel. They have initiated an active struggle for the 'best cordon' in the battalion."

The plenipotentiaries of the power were the men in the green service caps at the end of the 1930's when imperialism, trying to feel through the fortress of our Far Eastern and Northwestern borders, organized big armed provocations at Lake Khasan, the Khalkhin-Gol River, and on the Soviet-Finnish Border. The Border Troops also participated in repelling them together with units of the Red Army. For courage and heroism in battles, 18 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, more than 2,000 men were cited with government awards, and 2 border districts and 16 units became order-bearing.

The motherland's sentinals were the first to receive the treacherous strike at dawn on 22 June 1941 when regular troops of the fascist army attacked our border units on a front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Four hundred eighty-five border outposts never wavered and, on that day, not one withdrew from the positions on which the majority of the Chekists held their last defense of their lives. The legendary exploits of the men under the command of A. Lopatin, V. Usov, F. Morin, and many other known and unknown heroes entered the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War as a brilliant page. Today, many of them are forever enrolled as members of dozens and hundreds of worker collectives of the Ukraine.

The Border Troops participated actively in the routing of the German-fascist aggressors at Moscow, fought selflessly in the battles for Kiev, Odessa, and Sevastopol', and participated in the assault on Berlin. The party and the government evaluated highly the services of the Border Troops in the years of the Great Patriotic War: 33 units were awarded orders of the USSR, 20 units were awarded honorable designations, and more than 150 Chekist fighters became Heroes of the Soviet Union. Today, the sentinals of the Western border are proud that under the battle standards of the district served Heroes of the Soviet Union K. F. Vetchinkin, K. Ye. Grebennik, P. I. Derzhavin, N. S. Ivanov, G. A. Kuropyatnikov, V. S. Likhovorik, V. G. Khomrakh, and many others.

The Soviet people will never forget the exploits of their valiant defenders. Touching their boundless heroism with their hearts, today's border guards are firmly holding their combat weapons in their hands and vigilantly guarding the fatherland's frontiers.

Like a sensitive barometer, the state border reflects all the complexities of the international situation. The communists--the driving force of the Border Troops--understand this well. They are constantly on the alert, their political vigilance is indefatigable, and they mobilize the personnel of the district for constant readiness to frustrate at any moment the dark intentions of those for whom the unprecedented successes of the USSR and its constantly growing international authority give no peace and cause tides of fury and malice.

The course of recent international events shows that imperialism and, first of all, American, in disregarding the lessons of history has not abandoned hegemonistic intentions and reliance on military force. Militant circles of the United States and NATO, taking cover behind the smokescreen of the delirious myth of a "Soviet military threat," have set their course for a change in the approximately equal correlation of military-strategic forces in the world arena in their favor.

"...The present administration of the United States continues to follow an extremely dangerous path," noted Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in answering questions of a PRAVDA correspondent. "There should not be such a flippant attitude toward questions of war and peace. All vain attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never permit it; it will never find itself defenseless when facing any threat."

The border guards of the Western border understand perfectly their role and place in the overall system of ensuring the country's state security. No one can pass across the state border unnoticed. Frustrating the intrigues of foreign intelligence services and various foreign anti-Soviet centers and disarming spies, violators, and ideological saboteurs, the Chekist fighters are ensuring the defense of the fatherland's interests as is required by the law, "On the Soviet State Border."

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the entire people our Border Troops have everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of their assigned missions. They have been provided with first-class weapons and equipment. An atmosphere of high vigilance and combat readiness is constantly maintained among them. They possess excellent special training and combat ability. Today's officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants and petty officers, soldiers and seamen--they are flaming patriots, educated and highly cultured people, and genuine plenipotentiaries of the Soviet power on its sacred borders. And for them, just as for our entire people, the tradition of greeting their professional holiday with remarkable successes has become an immutable law.

We are pleased to report today--the state border is being guarded vigilantly and reliably. Socialist obligations assumed in honor of Borderguard Day have been accomplished successfully. Among the troops of the district, new hundreds of men have attained positions of excellent service. The best results in service, training, and discipline were attained by the personnel of the Simferopol' Red Banner Border Detachment, the Red Banner Sea Unit, the "Odessa" and "Mostika" OKPP's [separate frontier control post], and others.

Just as in the labor successes of the production collectives of the Soviet Ukraine, at the border outposts, on ships, and in the subunits of the district the communists

move as the leaders of all good initiatives and accomplishments. What is he, today's communist of the border? He is the best serviceman who is vigilantly guarding the assigned sector, a leader in combat and political training, and an innovator who is constantly thinking about improving service and strictly accomplishes the requirements of the oath and the regulations and the moral code of the builder of communism. There is no matter in our border life, no initiative and achievement in which the influence of the party organization, the party soul, passion, seething energy, and the organizational talent of the communists would not be felt. This is flaring up especially vividly now in the course of the socialist competition under the slogan: "Increase vigilance, ensure the reliable protection of the Soviet state border" An entire mine of valuable undertakings was born and received a permanent visa: "From excellent outpost--to an outpost of experts!", "Named--means excellent!", "Know the equipment to perfection, handle it with care!", "Hit the target with the first round!", and others. Just as small streams, joining together, feed mighty rivers abounding in water, so are these initiatives which are originated by individual collectives an inexhaustible source of the common successes.

The active and purposeful work of political organs and the party and Komsomol organizations of the district's troops has become a powerful generator which provides the energy for the forward movement of all personnel toward new achievements in soldierly labor. Being guided by the decisions of the November (1982) plenum and the tasks which follow from the speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, they are instilling in the men a high sense of personal responsibility for the reliable protection of the borders. And in formation today are the flaming word, combat experience, and example of the veterans of the troops, of those who travelled with honor along the difficult patrol paths and roads of the Great Patriotic War.

The border guards of the district are performing their honorable and responsible service in close coordination with their combat brothers in arms--the men of the border guard of the socialist countries. This makes our borders even stronger and more inaccessible for the common enemy--the agents of the imperialist intelligence services and ideological saboteurs.

The law, "On the Soviet State Border," legally confirmed the participation of the workers of the border region and of state and public organization in the guarding of the state border--a provision which received its right to life from the first days of the creation of border protection. During all these years, the friendship and mutual assistance of the Chekist soldiers and the Soviet people was established. We rightfully call the members of the voluntary people's squads and detachments of the YuDP [Young Friends of the Border Troops], workers, kolkhoz farmers, employees, and schoolchildren of the border region the sentinals of the second line. In any weather, day and night, they hurry on the first signal to keep violators from our beloved soil. Oblast Komsomol organizations have been patrons of border outposts, ships, and subunits for 55 years already.

As the mighty Antaeus drew strength from Mother Earth, so are the Soviet border guards strong with the support of the people. Today, on this day of celebration, it is pleasant for me to express words of most sincere thanks and gratitude to the party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations of the border oblasts and rayons for active and comprehensive support of the men of our district in the accomplishment of

our common honorable mission of carrying out the law's requirements--to ensure state order on the state border.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to the Soviet people, the plenipotentiaries of the power are filled with resolve, just as formerly, persistently to improve their soldierly skill, raise political vigilance and combat readiness, strengthen discipline, and reliably guard and defend the inviolability of the fatherland's borders.

In Moldavian SSR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen B. Korovin, deputy chief of Political Directorate, Border Troops, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Fatherland's Borders"]

[Text] Each year, on 28 May the Soviet people honor the Border Troops who, by their steadfastness, courage, and valor displayed in the defense of the motherland's borders, won universal love and gratitude.

Sixty-five years ago V. I. Lenin signed the decree, "On Instituting the Border Guards." These years have been filled with the glorious heroic deeds of the border guards. After the conclusion of the Civil War, when the hordes of interventionists were smashed, the Border Troops conducted a fierce struggle against the imperialist secret service, smashed the Basmach and White Guards bands in Central Asia and on the western and southern borders, and rebuffed the Japanese samurai at Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol River.

The men in the green service caps were the first to receive the surprise blow of the Hitlerite hordes when the Great Patriotic War broke out. Each outpost stood to the death and no one abandoned his battle station without orders. Border regiments took part in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, and Sevastopol', fought heroically at the walls of Stalingrad, in the Arctic, in the Caucasus, and on the Kursk Bulge, and stormed Berlin. Together with the organs of state security, the Border Troops fought the agents of fascist intelligence in the zone at the front.

For courage and heroism displayed on the fields of battle of the Great Patriotic War, more than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and thousands of fighting men and commanders were awarded orders and medals. Dozens of border units became order-bearing and many received honorable designations.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the conclusion of the war. During all these years the younger generations of Border Troops have been displaying boundless devotion to the motherland and selflessness in service, and they have been demonstrating those better features which were inherent in their fathers and grandfathers--the defenders of the Soviet borders in the prewar years and participants in the Great Patriotic War.

A new and vivid manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for strengthening the protection of the motherland's borders was the

adoption, by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the Soviet law, "On the Soviet State Border." This document, which went into effect on 1 March 1983, has great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to the development of the Leninist theory on the defense of the socialist motherland. It is directed toward ensuring the reliability of the protection of its borders, serves the further improvement of the activity of the Border Troops and state organs whose duties include protection of the border and the maintenance of proper order on it, and furthers the development of the activity and strengthening of the vigilance of the Soviet people.

The Border Troops are marking their 65th anniversary at a significant time. The decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the statements of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, received ardent approval and the unanimous support of our entire people and the men of the border. The peace-loving Leninist foreign-policy course is being conducted firmly and consistently in the world arena. In the struggle for peace, our party operates in a principled manner, consistently, and in a considered manner. But each step on the path of strengthening peace does not come easy. "Recently," said the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "a stream of speeches has been disgorged directly, nevertheless, from Washington which are devoted to one thing--military preparations, military programs, and the creation of new types of weapons." The aggressive intrigues of imperialism force the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to be seriously concerned about maintaining their defensive capability at the proper level.

Under these conditions, the political, economic, and military significance of guarding the border, an integral component part of the defense of the socialist fatherland, is growing. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to create centers of tension close to our borders and to increase the activity of subversive actions. The enemy's subversive and intelligence activity has been intensified on channels of international communications. The number of attempts to use them to hurl agents and emissaries at the USSR has increased. The quantity of confiscated materials of a malicious anti-Soviet, slanderous nature has increased.

...This occurred on one of the border sectors. A passenger bus approached a border traffic regulating point in the middle of the day. Fifty foreigners prepared to cross the Soviet state border. But far from all of them crossed it and set off on a trip through our country. As was learned, some people came to us not at all with tourist goals. Ideologically harmful literature was discovered in baggage chests, in suitcases with a false bottom, and in purses and rucksacks. Propaganda pamphlets were fastened to the body with adhesive tape and were sewn under the linings of suits and overcoats. It did not help! Almost 3,000 copies of books were confiscated from ideological saboteurs who tried to carry this vulgar and badly written literature to us. And many such examples can be presented.

Our party, under whose leadership all the activity of the Border Troops takes place, teaches us to follow the intrigues of the enemies vigilantly and to stop attempts at hostile actions in good time and decisively at the border. Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, today the Border Troops have everything necessary for further improvement of the border's protection and to raise vigilance and combat readiness. All this permitted the troops to take a new, qualitative step in their development.

But however high the level of military-technical equipping of the troops may rise, the main role in guarding the border will always belong to the soldier. The reliability of the border's protection depends, first of all, namely on the soldier and officer. Therefore, under present-day conditions especially high requirements are imposed on the professional training, political tempering, and moral-combat qualities of the men of the border. Now, the troops are staffed with mature, well-trained command and political personnel. They are successfully organizing the protection of the state border on land and on sea and the combat and special training of the Border Troops. The best representatives of the Soviet youth are serving at the outposts, on ships, and in other subunits.

Contemporary equipment has now reached the border: radars, electronics, search-light stations, powerful optics, reliable communications equipment, fast ships and boats, airplanes and helicopters, all-terrain vehicles, and much more. During their service, the young soldiers master an entire series of professions and specialties. Such qualities as collectivism, responsibility, persistence, and selflessness are developed and consolidated in them. In short, the border service is an excellent school for courage and ideological conviction and a school for combat friendship and military comradeship.

Further improvement in the guarding of the border is furthered by socialist competition which is taking place among the troops under the slogan: "Increase vigilance, ensure the reliable protection of the Soviet state border." Among the troops, much is being done so that the competition completely encompasses all aspects of the life of the border subunits and units with its influence.

The friendship of the Soviet border guards with the men of the border of the fraternal socialist countries is becoming stronger from year to year. Performing their international duty shoulder to shoulder, they are guarding the borders of their countries and of the entire socialist commonwealth.

The Soviet Border Troops are greeting the 65th anniversary of their creation with new successes in service and combat and political training. Just as formerly, they are filled with the resolve to serve the motherland selflessly, to preserve and multiply the glorious combat and Chekist traditions in a worthy manner, and to give all their strength to the noble cause of guarding and defending the borders of the Soviet fatherland.

6367

CSO: 1800/1389

NATIONAL

CAUCASIAN REPUBLICS CELEBRATE BORDERGUARD DAY

In Azerbaijan SSR

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen M. Nasirov, deputy commander Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, KGB USSR: "Always on the Alert"]

[Text] For the 65th time, the Soviet people are marking a significant day--Border-guard Day. Closely rallied around their Communist Party under whose leadership all activity of the Border Troops takes place, the men in the green service caps are greeting this significant anniversary with lofty successes in combat and political training.

A new and vivid manifestation of the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the strengthening of the protection of the Soviet motherland's borders was the adoption, by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the Soviet law, "On the Soviet State Border." This document, which went into effect on 1 March 1983, has great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to the development of the Lenin theory on the defense of the socialist fatherland. It is directed toward ensuring the reliability of the protection of its sacred borders and serves the further improvement of the border guards' activity.

The party is doing everything to ensure the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people. As was stressed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, in the difficult international situation, when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the path of hostility and confrontation, the party and the state will steadfastly defend the vital interests of our motherland and maintain high vigilance and a readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression.

In preparing to greet the glorious 65th anniversary jubilee of the Border Troops in a worthy manner, the men of the Transcaucasus Border District, together with the entire Soviet people, compare their designs and deeds again and again with the Leninist program for the building of a communist society and are striving to accomplish their lofty military duty to our beloved motherland even better.

The Soviet Border Troops were created by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the institution of the border guards which was signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918. This act of the Soviet government shows the great significance which the leader of the proletariat attached to guarding the Soviet state borders. He saw

in their inviolability one of the most important factors for ensuring the state security of the Soviet republic.

The troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District take their combat history from the time when the first border battalions formed from the subunits and units of the Red Army went out to guard the Soviet Transcaucasus in 1922. It was difficult to guard the borders of the young Republic of Soviets which resisted capitalist encirclement face to face in those distant unforgettable years. The imperialists, who were unable to strangle the October revolution in the cradle, stepped forth as the main organizers of espionage-sabotage activity and political gangsterism in the border areas. Smuggling acquired a large scale. But the men in the green service caps successfully accomplished their assigned missions and demonstrated high vigilance, courage, and valor. The names of Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Timofey Lyukshin, and many other men who accomplished hero's exploits in battles with the enemies in the 1930's are inscribed in the district's history in gold letters. The glorious names of these remarkable sentinals of the motherland are preserved with care in the hearts of the people and are borne by border outposts, streets, schools, clubs, and pioneer detachments. Named in honor of A. Babushkin is a secondary rural school in whose courtyard a bust of the valiant soldier was placed by the Komsomols of the village and the border guards.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out, the border guards were the first to meet the enemy. In battles with the aggressors, they displayed models of valor and courage. It is namely these qualities which were displayed in the exploits of the Transcaucasus border guards who participated in battles with the hated occupiers. It is with special pride that we mention the names of 31 border guards, alumni of our district, who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Among them--Army General I. Maslennikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev, Major Generals M. Yenshin, N. Mikhaylov, B. Pankov, and P. Firsov, officers N. Belyakov, I. Bogatyr', I. Voronkov, I. Vazherkin, F. D'yachenko, L. Dudka, N. Kaymanov, and others. Many of them died a hero's death, but their exploit is immortal and border outposts have been given their names.

Border regiments, which were formed in the border detachments of the Transcaucasus, fought at Moscow and Stalingrad and on other sectors of the front and participated in the storming of Berlin. In the battle for the Caucasus, the 26th Rifle Border Regiment which was formed from among the border guards of the Azerbaijan District distinguished itself. In these battles, Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin and Sergeant P. Taran, who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously, displayed selfless bravery. Their names have been awarded to outposts which are guarding the border in the republic where they served prior to departing for the front.

During the war years, the guarding of the motherland's southern borders became an important component part of the struggle to ensure the normal operation of the rear and to assist the front. The men of the Transcaucasus in the green service caps waged a struggle against the enemy agents not only at the line of the border, but also against sabotage groups which were air-dropped into the border areas.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the formation of the socialist commonwealth, and the further strengthening of the economic and military might of the Soviet Union caused imperialism's fury. Under these conditions, the Border Troops, hand in hand with the Chekists, vigilantly guarded the motherland's sacred borders and exposed the enemy's treacherous intrigues.

The border guards of the Transcaucasus waged a courageous struggle against all attempts to destroy the inviolability of the Soviet state. In 1945-1950, thousands of violators were detained on the border and among them were many hardened agents. The decisive struggle against the intelligence-sabotage activity of international imperialism and the vigilant guarding of the Soviet border required the straining of strength, courage, and vigilance. It was namely in the postwar years that Colonels D. Leonov and N. Karatsupa, Private V. Babanskiy, and others became Heroes of the Soviet Union. Serving now on the border are the sons and grandsons of the frontline fighters who, by their soldierly labor, are multiplying the glorious combat and Chekist traditions of the troops and demonstrating monolithic solidarity around the Leninist Communist Party.

Under contemporary conditions, when reactionary Western circles have chosen the road of resurrection of the "cold war" and initiated shameless anti-Soviet propaganda, the border has become that front line which the enemy is trying to surmount to accomplish ideological sabotage. Ideologically harmful materials which have been confiscated in recent years number hundreds of thousands of copies, and contraband goods--millions of rubles.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and the republic's government devote constant attention to questions of guarding the state border. The men in the green service caps express their tremendous gratitude to the workers of Azerbaijan for their great assistance in guarding the motherland's sacred borders and for patron concern.

In surveying the long and glorious path which has been traveled by our troops, we recall with special love the veterans of the border who made a large contribution to the organization and improvement of border service. The present generation of border guards is learning from veterans gray with age how to serve their fatherland and the cause of communism with inspiration.

The high combat readiness of the Border Troops is the guarantee for ensuring the inviolability of the borders of the country of Soviets. In organizing the protection of the state border, our commanders, political organs, and staffs are devoting special attention to raising the personal responsibility of each border guard for the assigned sector of service, for ideological tempering and the military and technical training of the personnel, and for the creative use of all available men and equipment.

In going to meet the 65th anniversary of the Border Troops of the USSR KGB, high indices in combat and political training and service in guarding the border were attained by the victors in the socialist competition--the collectives where officers P. Tarasenko, O. Vertinskiy, V. Basenko, S. Ageyev, G. Dobryakov, V. Cherkashin, F. Seyfullayev, V. Zaporozhets, N. Khazilov, R. and N. Godzheyev, and others serve.

The men of the border realize their lofty duty and responsibility for the assigned matter. Boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, in the future, too, they will give all their strength to the great cause of fighting for communism and, shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Soviet Armed Forces, will reliably ensure the security of the motherland.

In the Transcaucasus

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen B. Ye. Sentyurin, commander Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Fatherland"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are solemnly marking the 65th anniversary of the Border Troops of the USSR Committee of State Security.

Our country and the men of the Army, Navy, and Border Troops are greeting this holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the successful realization of the party's majestic designs.

Along with this, we cannot forget even for a minute that the most reactionary circles of the imperialist states headed by the United States and its allies in aggressive military blocs are not abandoning attempts to speak with our country from a position of strength. Nudging the world to the edge of nuclear catastrophe, they have initiated an arms race unprecedented in its scales. Our class enemy is conducting total espionage actively and massively against the Soviet Union, accomplishing ideological sabotage, and striving to inflict harm on our economy, using such a critical sector of the competition as the state border.

"Imperialism's aggressive intrigues," noted the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "force us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to be concerned and seriously concerned about maintaining the defensive capability at the proper level."

The law, "On the Soviet State Border," which was adopted by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and which went into effect from 1 March of this year became a new and vivid manifestation of this constant concern of the party and the government for ensuring the country's state security. In implementing its requirements and taking pride in the confidence given to them by the party and the people, the men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are guarding the motherland's southern borders vigilantly and reliably.

The creation and establishment of the Soviet Border Troops and the development of the basic principles for guarding the state border are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. On 28 May 1918, V. I. Lenin signed the decree, "On Instituting the Border Guards." Decades have passed, and now this date is marked annually as a national holiday--Borderguard Day. For six and a half decades, all the service and combat activity of our Border Troops has been inseparable from the history of the country and the organs of state security. Today, let us recall the basic landmarks of this glorious path.

Literally in the very first months after the victory of the Great October, when the young country of Soviets found itself in the fiery ring of enemies Chekist fighters, pupils of the legendary knight of the revolution, F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, headed by communists rose to the defense of its borders on the call of the Leninist party.

Flaming Soviet patriots, they bravely opposed the numerous attempts of the imperialist intelligence services to send spies and saboteurs to our country and to hurl well armed bands as they guarded the building of socialism.

The Soviet border guards covered themselves with immortal glory in the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. They were the first to meet the fascist hordes on a tremendous front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The small garrisons of the border outposts fought to the last round and not one of them withdrew a step without orders. For the great contribution to the attainment of victory over Hitlerite Germany, more than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 13,000 were awarded orders and medals.

For the present generation of border guards, the exploits of the heroes are examples of selfless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. In the difficult contemporary situation they, just as their fathers and frontline-fighter grandfathers, are performing their military duty selflessly for the guarding and defense of the state border.

Last year, our Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--one of the oldest border districts in the country--marked its 60th anniversary. The contribution of the Transcaucasus border guards to the cause of ensuring the motherland's state security is ponderable.

Known far beyond the limits of the Transcaucasus are the exploits of border guards of the 1920's and 1930's: Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Nikolay Golubnitskiy, Andrey Bochkarev, and others whose names are borne today by border outposts, schools, and streets.

We are justly proud that our district raised 32 Heroes of the Soviet Union and many military commanders who commanded famous units and large units in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Among them--Colonel L. Dudka and Petty Officer 2d Class G. Kuropyatnikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev and Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin, Army General I. Maslennikov and Sergeant P. Taran...

The Transcaucasus border guards fought heroically with the hated enemy at Moscow, at the walls of Stalingrad, and on the Kursk Bulge, took part in the battle for the Caucasus, and fought through to the very lair of the fascist beast--Berlin.

Brought up in the heroic traditions, the border guards of the 1980's are continuing the cause of their predecessors with dignity and honor, standing vigilant guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. In accomplishing the requirements of the law, "On the Soviet State Border," from day to day they are raising vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening discipline and organization. This year alone, the Transcaucasus border guards detained dozens of violators and stopped numerous attempts to transport contraband and ideologically harmful literature. For successes in service and combat, political, and special training officers I. Galkin, V. Ivanov, A. Kotov, N. Mel'nikov, T. Tikanashvili, A. Mustafayev, and others were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

What is the "secret" of the success of the border outposts, patrol cutters, traffic regulating points, and other subunits and units of the district's troops?

First, the Communist Party's wise leadership of the organizational development and all the service and combat activity of the Border Troops. Thanks to this, we now have ideologically tempered, well-trained personnel and everything necessary to ensure the reliable protection of the entrusted sector of the border, beginning with contemporary weapons and up to the most complex electronic instruments.

Second, the inseparable unity with the people and with all workers of the border region. Today members of the numerous voluntary people's squads and detachments of young friends of the border guards wear on their chests the medal "For Distinction in Guarding the Soviet State Border," and badges of border valor. Their contribution to the cause of guarding the fatherland's southern borders is truly difficult to overestimate.

And finally, third--the close interaction of the border guards with the organs of state security, the men of the Armed Forces, and with all interested state and public institutions.

For constant assistance and support in the matter of guarding the state border, we are sincerely grateful to the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party headed by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party headed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, Comrade K. M. Bagirov, the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party headed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, the Krasnodar kraykom of the CPSU headed by the first secretary of the party kraykom, Comrade V. I. Vorotnikov, and local party, Soviet, and Komsomol organs. They are devoting the most fixed attention to questions of the motherland's state security and the life and living conditions of the men in the green service caps.

On this day, I should like to address words of profound gratitude to our remarkable veterans who have given dozens of years of service in guarding the state border. Many of them are now in the reserves or retirement while a number of comrades, as formerly, remain in formation. But both are conducting important work on the indoctrination of the men in the best revolutionary, combat, and Chekist traditions and are transferring their wealth of experience to them.

In the future, too, the men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District who are selflessly devoted to their Communist Party, the Soviet government, and all our people will guard the motherland's state boundary vigilantly and reliably, will raise combat readiness, will strengthen discipline and organization, and will do everything to realize completely the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

6367

CSO: 1800/1390

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC DISCUSSES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING, OTHER TOPICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed the work of the Samarkand Gorkom in further developing trade and consumer services for the population and pointed out the numerous shortcomings and oversights which exist in this endeavor. The Samarkand Gorkom was instructed to eliminate the shortcomings in the shortest possible time, reinforce the most important sections of these sectors with qualified workers, and significantly raise the level of services for the population.

The Buro examined the work of Uzbekkhlopkomash Production Association in producing modern equipment for retooling the cotton refining industry. Leaders of the association are instructed to mobilize the sector's labor collectives to create highly effective production lines and equipment complexes to provide for complete mechanization and automation of technological processes and raise the quality of raw cotton processing.

Measures were discussed for further improving services to foreign tourists and imposing order in facilities to be shown to guests.

The Buro examined the question of ways to further improve individual residential construction in the countryside.

Examining the plans for August conferences of teachers in general educational schools and instructors in professional-technical schools, the Buro recommended that these conferences discuss measures for improving Russian language study in general educational schools and other educational establishments of the republic.

The Buro also discussed other questions of party, economic, and cultural construction, and took appropriate decisions concerning them.

12255

CSO: 1830/341

REGIONAL

HISTORY OF ESTONIAN WORKING CLASS DISCUSSED

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 17 May 83 p 3

[Article by Raimo Pullat, doctor of history, and Kulno Kala, candidate of history: "Principal Trends in the Development of the Estonian Working Class. Passages in boldface enclosed in slantlines.]

[Text] The development of the Soviet Estonian working class is closely linked to the entire republic's socio-economic and cultural development. With the restoration of Soviet power and with the first socialist transformations (nationalization of industry, land and banks, the imposition of a planned economy, and Soviet land reform) the social position of the Estonian working class changed markedly--the exploited proletariat became the main holder of the means of production and the ruling class, not only the major productive force of the society, but also the leading socio-political force. All of this formed the basis for a transformation of the social face of the working class that took place during the entire period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The function of the working class as the major productive force in the society now had to be expressed also from the standpoint of the master of the means of production, the leading class of the society.

The vanguard part of the working class in the revolutionary transformation of society was expressed in the dictatorship of the proletariat that was at the same time the suppression of the exploiting classes as well as a creative and constructive function. The proletariat took power not for its perpetual use, but rather to destroy all kinds of class domination, class differences, and to achieve social equality in the society. "Only this class is capable of helping the working masses to unite, join and defend to the end, secure to the end a communist society and to construct it to the finish." (V. I. Lenin, Works, vol 31, p 260).

In spite of the difficult consequences of the Fascist occupation that interrupted the building of socialism the Soviet Estonian working class under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close alliance with the working rural population restored the national economy rapidly to its pre-war level. Even during the first post-war five year period marked steps were taken toward the republic's industrialization, with industry becoming the basic component of the national economy. The collectivization of agriculture liquidated the kulaks as a class, and socialist production became the dominant force in the

countryside as well. The tasks of the cultural revolution were successfully met. With the close cooperation of the fraternal republics and their contribution socialism was basically established in the Estonian SSR by the early 50's.

In the period of transition from capitalism to socialism the Estonian working class consolidated and became a socialist working class. Under the direction of the Communist Party it learned to manage production, rule the state, and direct the development of the entire society. It created a new, socialist discipline, imposed a new attitude toward work, and developed broad work-related and socio-political activity. The working class recruited the broad masses of workers to construct socialism.

By the late 1950's the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR reached that of the older federal republics and Estonia together with them stepped into the period of developed socialism, characterized by a high level of development in production, the increasing influence of the scientific-technical revolution, an intensive development in all branches of the national economy, a rise in the welfare of the people, and a flourishing of the intellectual life of the society.

The influence of the working class on the social progress of Soviet society is multi-faceted. Quantitative growth has increased the importance of the working class in the society's social structure. Changes in the distribution of the working class according to the branches of the national economy and internal structural changes have a direct effect in drawing together the working class, the kolkhoz farmer and all social segments of the Soviet society.

The period of socialist construction and consolidation was characterized by the rapid growth of the Estonian working class, something that was especially pronounced in the period of the republic's socialist industrialization.

Before the restoration of Soviet power the Estonian urban and rural proletariat numbered almost 150,000 (without family members). Workers in large industries--the best organized and most aware part of the proletariat--exceeded 40,000. According to the 1959 census the Estonian population numbered 1,196,791, including 660,560 workers (with family members). In 1970 these numbers were 1,354,613 and 813,574, and in 1979 1,465,800 and 892,379. By the end of the 1970's the number of workers amongst the population (with family members) exceeded 60 percent. The number of industrial workers--the core of the working class--was 42,900 in 1945, 86,700 in 1950, 137,200 in 1960, 182,100 in 1970, and 186,500 in 1975.

The quantitative growth of the working class was closely connected to the sources of its replenishment. The working class received recruits primarily from youth reaching adulthood, workers from other branches of the national economy, and people capable of work but not participating in social production. Important sources for increasing the working class immediately after the war were the demobilized and those returning home. With the massive collectivization of agriculture the rural people began filling the ranks of the republic's working class, especially in the early 50's. Housewives and retirees

played an important part in expanding the working class ranks. During this period of developed socialism the Estonian working class is basically being replenished by youth and migrating peoples. The internationalization of the working class is an objective process throughout the USSR. The influence of inter-republic migration was especially pronounced in Estonia in the first postwar years. Within the working class the proportion of the fraternal nationalities rose to 31 percent in 1948 and kept growing. Together with Estonian workers we have many workers of other nationalities. As a result of inter-republic economic integration the number of Estonian workers working outside their republic's borders is also increasing, especially in the development of the eastern areas of the Soviet Union.

Even in the late 1950's labor use in Estonia was considerably higher than the all-Union average, and beginning with the second half of the 60's the growth in the size of the working class began to slow as labor resources became exhausted.

The largest group within the working class is that of the industrial workers, with those employed in all the industrial branches of the national economy making up almost two-thirds of the Estonian working class. The number of industrial workers has increased the fastest in those branches where the influence of the scientific-technical revolution is the greatest. In our republic this includes energy, machine building, electronics and chemical industry, etc. The period of developed socialism is characterized by a rapid growth of workers in the services. About one-tenth of the republic's workers are agricultural, i.e. workers of the sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

In technical progress and economic development a major and ever increasing part in increasing production is played by rising productivity. From 1961-1970 the number of workers in the Estonian SSR industries rose by 32.7 percent, productivity by 78 percent. From 1960-1970 the number of workers in engineering-technical fields doubled, while their proportion in the industrial production personnel sector rose from 8.5 percent to 12.3 percent.

The growth of labor productivity is an important factor in developing modern production; besides technological equipment and scientific management improvements it also requires a new worker. Thus current social progress demands a qualitative improvement in the working class.

The main precondition for improving the professional training of the working class and its technical level and culture is a rise in the level of general education.

/In the first postwar years the majority of the Estonian working class had 4-6 years of schooling. By the early 50's almost two-thirds of the industrial workers had less than 7 years of schooling. The educational level of the working class began to rise markedly beginning in the late 1950's, as a result of the gradual implementation of the general mid-level education. From 1956-1965 60,000 young people graduated from the republic's secondary schools, ten years later (1966-1975) the figure was 97,000. In 1976-1977 alone there were more secondary school graduates than in the first 11 postwar years

(1945-1955)--the figures being 28,100 and 27,400 respectively. The educational level of the working class began to rise consistently due to the influx of younger workers./

The general qualifications of the Estonian working class is currently rising primarily due to the growth in the number of workers having higher qualifications and a reduction in the group of workers with the lowest qualifications, while the middle group of mid-level qualified workers is constant.

The development of productive forces, the introduction of new technology, comprehensive automation of production and an increase in energy-intensive labor have caused great changes in the professional composition of the workers and the character of their jobs. The number of manual workers is decreasing and the number of those using machines and mechanism is increasing. The increase of specialties demanding high professional qualifications is apparent in all the groupings of the working class. Among the industrial workers of the Estonian SSR the number of installers, galvanizers, laboratory workers, electricians, etc. has increased most rapidly, while many jobs demanding hard manual work are either declining or are about to disappear. Among construction workers the installers, machinists, operators and welders are in the forefront of bricklayers, carpenters, etc. As a result of extensive mechanization of agrarian work the jobs of agricultural workers have changed markedly.

Intellectual work is increasingly important in highly specialized jobs, and as a result the important differences between the working class and intelligentsia, between manual and intellectual workers are gradually disappearing. Specialized workers have very similar cultural needs and creative activity as the intelligentsia, and thus they form the social connective link between the working class and the engineering-technological intelligentsia. All of this shows the importance of the qualitative changes in the republic's working class in the social development and improvement of society.

The social development of the Estonian working class is progressing along lines that characterize the entire USSR working class. The republic's working class, being an inseparable part of the Soviet working class, has reached a new stage of development in the period of developing socialism. By perfecting and developing itself, it has a decisive influence on the development of the entire society. By fulfilling its leading part in society with the Communist Party at its head the Estonian working class is successfully solving its historical task--the achievement of social equality in the Soviet society.

9240

CSO: 1815/28

REGIONAL

LANGUAGE POLICY, NATIONALITIES QUESTION DISCUSSED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by V. Ten, candidate of historical sciences: "The CPSU and the Social-Political Unity of the Soviet People"]

[Excerpts] Indivisible Union of Free Republics

The Soviet Union is a multi-national federal state which embodies a state system of all the nations and nationalities of our country. International in its inner, social-class nature, it is the incarnation of the unity and indissolubility of the fundamental interests of working people of all the nationalities of our country. At the present time, the USSR is composed of 15 union and 20 autonomous republics, and also 18 national-state structures--8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. Some of these forms of national government unite several nations and nationalities, for example, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkar, and Chechen-Ingush autonomous republics, and Chukotsk, Koryak, and Khanti-Mansiysk autonomous okrugs.

"Millions of Germans, Koreans, Kurds, and representatives of other nationalities," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his report dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, "are Soviet citizens enjoying full rights, for whom the Soviet Union has long been the homeland."

The Soviet state is a unified state common to all the people, all nations, nationalities, and national and ethnic groups. Thus it provides them with the best political conditions for active participation in the building of communism.

The party is constantly improving the Soviet federation. An important step in this direction was the adoption of the USSR Constitution in 1977.

The Soviet multi-national government organically combines sovereignty of the whole (federal) with sovereignty of its component parts--the union republics. As all-union principles are made stronger, the competence of the union republics is expanded. It is from this principle that the party proceeded in formulating the Fundamental Law of a developed socialist society.

The new USSR Constitution expands the rights of the union republic, on the one hand, because it gives greater authority to republic organs in resolving the

tasks which provide for comprehensive economic and social development throughout its territory. At the same time, it strengthens all-union principles. Thus, it stipulates certain new powers for the USSR which were not in the 1936 USSR Constitution. These include, for example, the following: the establishment of general principles of organization and activity of republic and local organs of state rule and administration; ensuring unity of legislative regulation throughout the territory of the USSR; and carrying out a unified social-economic policy, guiding the country's economy, and determining the basic directions of scientific-technical progress and general measures for the rational use and preservation of natural resources.

Thus, the interests of strengthening the Soviet state demand consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism indivisibly linked with the principle of socialist federalism.

The Soviet federation unfailingly provides for the political unity of the peoples of the USSR and creates favorable conditions for more intensive rapprochement of socialist nations. It will keep its significance in the future as well.

Political Basis of the USSR

The Party is meeting the task of further strengthening the political unity of socialist nations by increasing the role of the Soviets of People's Deputies, which form the political basis of our society. Because of the fact that at the present stage of communist construction the local soviets are "the central link of state organs, providing for the practical local implementation of party and government policies," the CPSU is strengthening in every possible way their ties with the great masses of working people, taking careful note of both the social-class structure and the national structure of republics, oblasts, and rayons. This is clearly confirmed by the composition of the deputies, which is systematically renovated. This helps the party engage as many citizens as possible in the administration of state and social affairs, and this is one of the most important tenets of the Marxist-Leninist classics. In addition, the party is striving to make the soviets into broad representations of all social layers and groups of Soviet society.

Among the deputies of local soviets are representatives of almost all the native and non-native nationalities living in the republic. Thus, in the February 1980 elections to the Uzbek local soviets, representatives of 47 nationalities were chosen.

By expanding the soviets; representation of all nationalities living in the republic, party organizations are trying to make local organs of state rule more fully reflect the interests of all working people, not only in social-economic aspects, but also in national aspects.

The membership of the republic's Supreme Soviet is also internationalist. The deputies of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet include representatives of 19 nationalities. It is worth noting that in recent decades the membership of deputies of Supreme and local soviets has steadily increased the proportion of representatives of peoples which do not have their own national-governmental institution in the

form of a union republic. This testifies to the fact that central committees of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms are expanding the representation of non-native nationalities in the organs of state rule.

New Historic Community of People

Among the party's efforts toward further political unification of Soviet society, a special place belongs to the concern for reinforcing and developing the Soviet nation as a new historic community of people. The formation of the Soviet nation is the generalized result of many forms of the development of socialist society during the years of Soviet rule. It arose on a truly socialist basis and had fully formed by the time socialism was established in our country. Moreover, the Soviet nation is the result of a socialist resolution of the national question.

The national question, as party documents have more than once emphasized, has been finally and completely resolved in our country. That is, national oppression has been abolished, the right of nations to self-determination has been realized in practice, the equality of all nations and nationalities has been achieved, and the brotherhood and friendship of peoples of the USSR has been secured. The national question was one of the fruits of capitalism. Under the conditions of a capitalist regime, national relations are characterized by unfairness and inequality, repression of weaker nations, and international enmity and distrust. Only the victory of socialism can do away with national relations which are founded on the dominion of some nations and the subordination of others.

The resolution of the national question does not mean the elimination of national differences, and consequently, the problem remains to develop national relations, but of a socialist type. Under socialism, two progressive tendencies are operating in the development of nations and national relations--their blossoming and drawing closer together. Both these tendencies are closely linked and mutually support each other.

The uniqueness of the development of national relations under conditions of mature socialism lies in the fact that they develop within the framework of the Soviet nation--a social and international community infused with ideological unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. This is the result of the Party's tireless work in the internationalist education of the working people. Internationalism has changed from an ideal of communists to the profound conviction and norm of behavior of millions of Soviet people.

Proletarian, socialist internationalism has a beneficial effect on the self-awareness of socialist nations. It engenders an all-Soviet national pride among Soviet people, regardless of their national affiliation. People's all-Soviet pride under conditions of multi-national government is a new, previously unseen type of national pride.

The Soviet man is distinguished by an active civic position and a deep interest in all state and social affairs. The new man is not just a remote ideal but a reality in our time.

"In this we see bright testimony," as the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum observed, "of the party's steadily growing influence on the masses, its firm links with the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, and the indissoluble unity of the party and the people."

In spreading the feeling of national pride throughout the internationalist community, the entire Soviet people, we see that it serves as an important factor in strengthening the political unity of Soviet society. The CPSU sees its social and national policies, which are directed toward developing and strengthening the Soviet people, as an important factor for the further political unification of Soviet society, and as the necessary condition for successful movement toward communism.

The Powerful Russian Language

In the further development of the Soviet nation, an ever greater significance belongs to the Russian language, which has been chosen and disseminated in our multi-national country as the language of international communication during the period of the building of communism. Under conditions of mature socialism, which is characterized by further growth in the cooperation and mutual aid of peoples of the USSR, its role is increasing, because it serves as the chief means of mutual communication of socialist nations and nationalities, and an important tool for exchanging experience in all spheres of social and production endeavors.

In our country, Russian is voluntarily studied by millions of people of non-Russian nationalities. In 1970, more than 61 million people, or 48 percent, of non-Russian nationalities fluently mastered it. In 1979, these figures were 77.6 million and 62.2 percent, respectively. V.I. Lenin's prediction, made long before Great October, has come true: "We believe that the great and powerful Russian language has no need to force anyone to study it under the lash"...

Many representatives of non-Russian peoples consciously tried to master Russian even before Great October.

The selection and broad dissemination of Russian as our country's means of international communication is not an obstacle to the development of national languages. They are also widely used in international communication depending on the specific conditions of their spread and mastery by people speaking other languages. The dialectics of linguistic life in the USSR are such that Russian and the national languages are found in an inseparable interrelationship.

The CPSU and all its contingents are making a strict assessment of the dialectics of linguistic processes. They are carrying out many different measures to expand the training of teachers and the organization of scientific-practical conferences for the improvement of Russian language instruction in the non-Russian schools, without diminishing the role of the native language in the process.

In Uzbekistan too the role of Russian as the language of international communication is expanding and becoming more secure, while at the same time the role

of local languages is increasing. Thus, according to the 1970 All-Union Census, 49.3 percent of all Uzbeks have a fluent command of Russian, whereas in 1970 this figure was 14.5 percent.

The Heart of the Nation

An important condition for further strengthening the political unity of the peoples of the USSR is the party's constantly increasing influence on all aspects of life in Soviet society.

V.I. Lenin taught that the strength of the party is not only in strict, iron discipline, but also in full and selfless support of it by the entire mass of the working class, which is capable of bringing large groups of working people along with it. At the same time, Lenin emphasized that the party does not merely use this support but is distinguished by the ability "to communicate with, to approach, to flow together, if you will, with the broadest mass of working people..." The CPSU is faithfully following this Leninist behest. Uniting in its ranks numerous representatives of all nations and nationalities of our country, it is the living incarnation of the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and the friendship and brotherhood of peoples.

In contrast to the governmental structure of the USSR, which is based on the principles of federalism, the CPSU is a unified, centralized organization. This was made clear as early as the 8th Party Congress. Acknowledging the governmental status of a number of Soviet republics, the congress emphasized that "this does not at all mean that the Russian Communist Party must, in its turn, be organized on the basis of a federation of independent communist parties... The existence of a unified, centralized Communist Party with a unified Central Committee is necessary... All the decisions of the Russian Communist Party and its governing institutions are unconditionally binding for all components of the party, regardless of their national makeup."

As the vanguard of the multi-national Soviet nation, the CPSU unites in its ranks representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our country. The national contingents of the CPSU are multi-national as well. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan, for example, unites communists of 90 nationalities.

The party's influence on social development and the strengthening of the political unity of Soviet society is making remarkable growth under conditions of mature socialism. This is the result of the CPSU's purposeful work in increasing the role and fighting efficiency of party links, and developing within the party democracy, initiative, independence, and the active participation of all communists.

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